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BETH-PELET I

BY

FLINDERS PETRIE KT.

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(Egyptian research account)

BRITISH SCHOOL OF ARCHAEOLOGY IN EGYPT

BETH-PELET I

(TELL FARA)

BY

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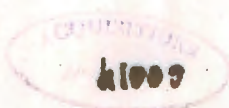
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BETH-PELET.

INTRODUCTION.

After having secured a continuous view of Palestinian archaeology from 1500 to 500 B.C. at Gerar in 1927, it seemed desirable to try another great site in the same district, which promised to be of importance. Tell Fara by its size, and its command of the water flow of Shellal, the pasture nearest to Egypt, was likely to yield historical results. This site, on the west side of the Wady Ghuzzeh, occupies a hill a hundred feet high, with nearly fifty feet of ruined towns on the top of it. Moreover it proved to have widely spread cemeteries on the west and north of the hill. It is eighteen miles south of Gaza, with open wilderness between; food supply was obtained from there, while drinking water was brought eleven miles from Khan Yunis. Though there is no usual camp of Bedawy in the place, the former workers of Gerar flocked up, and others from many miles round, so that a camp was formed of about four hundred men, women and children. During two years in this wilderness there was never any friction with the people, nor a single thing missing.

In 1928 the party of direction was Mr. and Mrs. Starkey, Lieut. and Mrs. Risdon, Mr. Harding, and Miss Tufnell. In 1929 I had with me Mr. and Mrs. Starkey, Mr. Harding, Miss Tufnell, Mr. O. H. Myers, and Mr. H. D. Colt, the climate not suiting Mr. Risdon. Lady Petrie arranged to stay in London for two years, in order to raise support for the excavations, and was largely helped by Sir Charles Marston. Dr. Parker kindly joined us during part of the season, much enquired for by the natives. The English police officers helped us by storing our camp outfit during the summers; it is only due to their control that the wilderness is so peaceful and that our work in it is practicable.

The present volume contains all the results from the cemeteries, and from such part of the town as has been cleared to the bottom. Other parts not yet completely excavated are left for future publication.

CHAPTER I

THE POSITION OF BETH-PELET.

1. The coast of Palestine is fringed with a belt of alluvial deposit washed down from the limestone hills, and this forms a wide plain at the outflow from the Beersheba basin, between the hills which range from the north-east round to the south. The plain has been scoured by the rains, into a slightly wavy surface, but this is intersected by torrent beds cut out by the storms from the hills. The soil is fertile enough when there is sufficient rain, a brown marl full of chalky concretions. In historic times, however, it has always been a border land between the desert and fertility. The region was not classed with the ordinary settlements of the Israelites, but was the Negeb or dry country, which contained "the uttermost cities of Judah." Having become slightly drier in later ages it has been resigned entirely to the nomad Arabs, left to wring what they can from it in favourable years.

2. Under Turkish rule it was subject to frequent raids of the tribes from the south and east, and only with an escort could it be safely visited. The survey made under Lawrence and Woolley in 1911 to 1914 is the first detailed account in modern times. The names of sites there recorded explain one half of the names of the thirty-eight cities listed in ch. xv of the book of Joshua. In pl. ii the lists referring to this district are set out, with the modern names in italics which conform to the ancient names. On the map the connections of these identifications are marked out with broken lines, and the places are numbered according to the principal list. It is thus seen how the list was originally prepared in a wandering sequence of positions, probably linked together by the memory of known lines of road. The important point for our purpose is the sequence of nos. 21 to 24; the fixing of the Hebrew Heshmon, "fatness," to the Arabic Shabana and Ashaabani, the same word and meaning, is highly probable. On the other

side of Beth-pelet, the sites of Hazor at Hathira, and Beersheba at Bir es Saba are unquestionable. The modern name Tell Fara meaning a place of escape, appears with the frequent mutation of *r* and *l* in *falata*, "he escaped"; this is obviously the same as the Hebrew *palet*, "escape" or "deliverance." Whether the royal body-guard, the Pelethites, took their name as "deliverers" of the king, and the place was called the city of deliverers,—or whether the place was a place of deliverance from danger, and the guard was named from their head-quarters,—may remain in doubt; see the double rendering of the word in Obad. 17 as "deliverance" or "they that escape." The original grammatical form may well vary after thousands of years; and the doubling of the *r* in *farra* "he fled," may be modified as *fara*.

Some of the other connections of ancient and modern names are very striking; such as Moladeh "birth" explained fully by the Arabic Imwaled el kheil, "birth-place of the horse," and El-tulad "the family of El," remaining as El-tola. The most important place, which heads the list, is Qabtze-El, "the assembly of El," the religious head-place of the region, but that name has not yet been found in the present time. Jehoiada was the "valiant man of Kabzeel, great of deeds," and Benaiah the son of this leader of the sanctuary became David's trusty guard, who slew the royal enemies down to the time of Solomon. The antagonism of the body-guard of the Negeb against Joab's army of the hills is the key to the politics of that age. The place names have been noted in detail in *Ancient Egypt*, 1928, p. 97, and the identity of Tell Fara with Beth-pelet is all that concerns the present work. The only pasture and surface supply of water in the district is at Shellal two miles north of Fara, an essential stage on the road to Egypt (pl. v). The practicable motor road was 27 miles from Gaza, down the coast and then inland toward Beersheba.

The detail of the Tell, pls. i, iii, iv, v, will be best considered with the description of the fort, in chapter V. The historical view is more fully given by the cemeteries, which we next proceed to describe.

CHAPTER II

THE HYKSOS PERIOD.

3. The dark period of the Hyksos has long been the stage which most needed explanation in

Egyptian history, and which was the most important in clearing up European chronology. Hitherto very little had been gleaned about it in Egypt. Scarabs had been found by natives belonging to this age, but without any record of their connection (NAVILLE, *Mound of the Jew*, p. 39). The only groups of scarabs were in five graves at Tell el Yehudiyeh, and there were three single scarabs with pottery (PETRIE, *Hyksos and Israelite Cities*, pp. 10-14). These were associated with the toggle pins, as at Fara; but the pottery was entirely different from that at Fara, being either black pricked Syrian ware, or usually the common Egyptian ware. The discovery at Fara of twenty-five graves of this age, with 114 scarabs, is by far the largest step yet made in clearing up this most requisite history. The groups give sufficient scope for sorting them into a probable sequence, by noting the successive introduction of fresh types and variations of style, side by side with what was already established. Similarly the pottery, in a less degree, marks the changes by the introduction of fresh varieties during expansion, and the falling off of types during decay.

4. In the plates of scarabs, vii, x, xii, there are, numbered together, the scarabs of Fara and, down the edges of the plate, the similar scarabs of Yehudiyeh marked Y. Thus the whole of the known groups are here presented together, and the authority of style is equally good for all the groups; the only difference is that the scarabs from Egypt may show a different grouping of styles to those from Palestine. Each group from Fara has the tomb number placed at the beginning of the group, 570, 551, &c.: so far as practicable each group has a separate line. The scarabs are distinguished by their numbers. At the bottom left hand is the reference to the type of the back in *Scarabs and Cylinders* and *Buttons and Design Scarabs*.

In 2 and 3 there is pure Egyptian work. On 4 are better drawn figures than those which follow. Nos. 5 and 6 have cord patterns. No. 7 has the beginning of senseless hieroglyphs. The style of symmetric hieroglyphs in 8 was already established in the xiith dynasty.

The next group, 551, shows deterioration in the figure, on 10; mistaken drawing in the omission of the legs of the goose on 11, which bears a new name of a Hyksos king: a misunderstanding of the *sma* and twined plants on 12: the introduction of the cross pattern in 14. The introduction of the same group on 15 and 16, which is blundered in

40, 51, 52, looks as if it were copied from an Egyptian original; it may have been *sā Ra* "protection by Ra." A stray scarab, 146, may belong to this type.

In group 584 the figures (17) are no better and the background is muddled; the hawks with reversed heads (18) are quite un-Egyptian. No. 19 may read properly as "excellence and all protection for the *ka*."

In 550 the figures (28) are much poorer, and the hieroglyphs are fragmentary imitations (30, 31). The king's name (29) *Maot-ab-ra* is very well known, and often placed between two lines; at the sides is *neter nefer*, blundered in the *neter* confused with the arm.

The fine figure of a lion, 32, is the best that is known of this age, and probably the earliest example.

5. In 34 begins the uraeus type, and the same was found at Yehudiyeh (22). The figure looks like the falcon-headed Horus; it seems to be a mixture of the figure of eternity holding palm branches, and the king adoring the serpent goddesses of north and south. 35 is probably pure Egyptian, and perhaps also 36, 37, 38, 39. Degradation is seen in 40 worse than 15, 41 worse than 14, and 42 worse than 16. The Hathor head begins to appear on 43. The growth of the rope border begins in 5, increases in 20, and is fully formed in 42.

Of this period is group Y 407 of Yehudiyeh. The figures of symmetric uraei (see 22 and 34) are fully developed in 23, and the recollection of the name of Senusert I in the signs on 25 and 26 show that these are not far from the xiith dynasty; yet the establishing of tabular levels for designs, in 24, links this with later examples in 64, 71, 83, 110.

Group 545 comes rather later; 45 is probably Egyptian; 46 has the uraei misplaced; 47 brings in the figure of Hathor, with less character than the figures in 17 and 28. The mixture of symmetric signs (48) is later than 8, and has two uraei of the north, instead of north and south. 49 repeats the *onkh* between uraei.

In the next group the hawk-headed figure continues, as in 27; the signs in 51, 52 are worse than before, senseless degradations of the *sā-ra* group of 15 and 16. The lion, 53, is far below that of 32.

The lion rapidly deteriorates in 54 and 56. Two other marks of degradation come in here, the circle and dot in 55, and the use of single S-spirals as a unit of design in 57.

In group 556 the form of the lion is even worse (69), with a uraeus for its tail. The single spirals continue in 71, 72. The scroll border finally ends with 65. Nos. 64, 66, 67, 68 are probably importations from Egypt. Ignorance of hieroglyphs is shown in 72-74. 75 is merely an intrusion from a later burial of the time of Tehutmes III. Y 3 group shows a similar ignorance of signs; they and the figure, 62, are rather worse than in 558.

6. Three scarabs, 76-78, are of about this time; the tabular type, and ignorance of the plant design, in 77, prevent placing this earlier. In 78 the cord pattern gives rise to the twist down the middle, which became so common later on. 76 seems too good for Palestine work.

Group 559 has the last examples of the figure and uraeus, 79, 84, and the beginning of the plain twist, 86, and crescented cross, 87. On no. 82 three signs are inverted to face the other three. 83 has the *sā-ra* symmetrized by another arm sign.

The figure in 88 is worse than that in 79, and on 89 the figure is even rougher. Egyptian work comes up in 90, 91. A new type appears in the gazelle 92. The circles with dots are linked up, as if in imitation of flowers, on 93, like the Yehudiyeh examples, 94, 95.

7. Group 565 is the largest, containing fifteen scarabs and a cylinder. It is distinguished by the large scarab of the treasurer Ha-al, "the mighty one." There is no difficulty in the strong *h* being used in this name, as the *he* and *heth* are known to interchange in Aramaic, Samaritan, and Syriac there is ground for this reading, and it is the only sense of the name. This treasurer has left dozens of scarabs in Egypt, but the present example differs from all of those in the forms of three signs. The crown sign is flat below and slopes on the top, in this more nearly like the primitive form of the cap (*Naqada* lii, 75). The *mer* sign, or *ami-er*, more nearly resembles the whip than in the usual Egyptian form; it is not possible to take this as the tongue sign, and it refers to compulsion of orders, rather than to speech. The *hā* plant here has its stems springing from one root, instead of parallel as is usual in Egypt. Thus the divergences from the usual Egyptian type are not due to ignorant copying, but conform to the original object rather better than the shape in Egypt. A fragment of an amethyst scarab, 96, also has the diverging *hā* sign; this is very rare as a name-end, and the reading was probably Hent-ādhu, "mistress of the

Delta" (Louvre statuette A. 62). A curious lot of small black steatite scarabs, or rosettes (98-100) have no parallel here: they recall the black steatite cylinder of Ra-men-uaz son of Ha-onkhef in the xiiith dynasty (see *Buttons*, xxiv, 13, 24). The linked scrolls (100, 101) are of such good work that they may be Egyptian. The Hathor figure 103 recurs (see 43), and is imitated (104) by the uraeus of Uazet between palm branches. 105 has the gazelle, deformed by having an uraeus for the tail. The cross design, 41, has developed in 106 more like the form in the xviiith dynasty, influenced by the Keftiu pattern in L.M. I (EVANS, *Palace of Minos* II, 480), and the older ceiling patterns of Meir and Qau. In 107 there is a weird combination of the cross and twist motives. 108 is the lowest depth of bad signs yet met with here, and 110 is the most inane repetition. The cylinder, 111, with some green glaze on it, has a dim memory of what a name should be like, without any meaning. The tomb of this large group is of a simplified form with only a step at the entrance, and with little pottery, no weapons, and a late style of decorated toggle pin. Yet this was the time when there was a united rule over Palestine and northern Egypt under one treasurer.

8. Two scarabs in 593 step lower for motives, in the loop sign and the palm branch. In 569 figure work tries to revive by the detail of a round eye and a fringe, a hopeless demonstration, adorned by two misformed *nefer* signs upside down. Amid other degradations the twist recurs (124) with the latest border of a union of two *neter* signs, which started originally as *neter nefer*. The latest clumsiness of the lion and the gazelle figures is perpetrated in 125 (broken anciently). The gazelle continues on 126, 127, and two or three flashes of Egyptian work on 128, 129, 130; but the twist is the commonest type, between the degraded *neter* signs on 133-5. The circles on branches seen on 93 have come down to being merely a bald row on 136. A touch from Egypt revives the figure on 137, but the loop and formal circles on 138-9 betray the end of this age.

Two tombs 618 and 613 may come before the xviiith dynasty, but cannot be fixed.

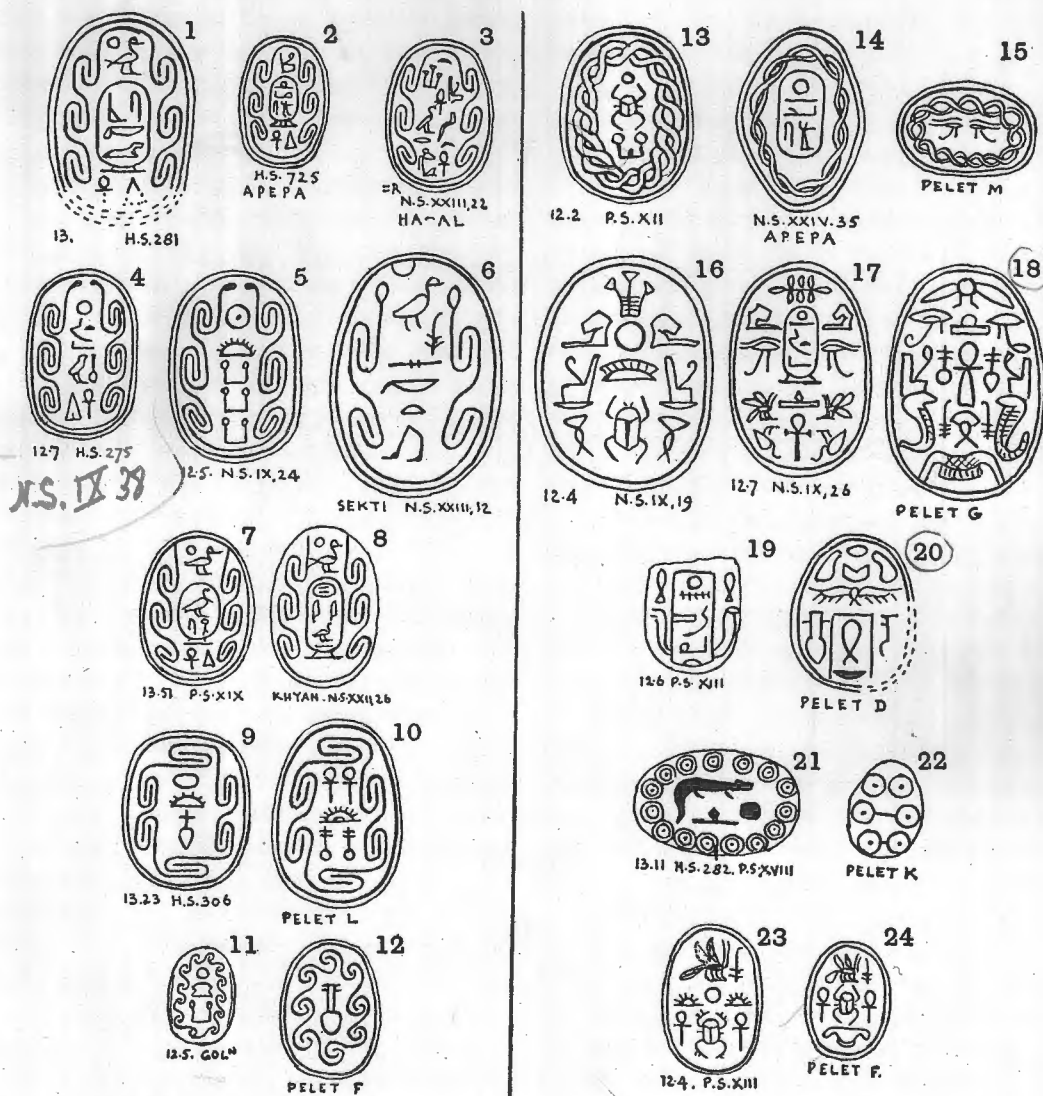
Lastly a few scarabs found loose in the sand over the west trench, 900, are of the Hyksos age (145, 146, 147, 148), and later.

9. Having now traced out the stages of the Hyksos material by aid of the scarabs, which are

the most distinctive remains, we may turn to the other objects found in these tombs, on pls. vi, ix, xi. The method of comparison which we have followed does not give a certainty of precision, the order might be somewhat modified; but it is plain that no great interchange of position of the groups would yield any more probable result. For the bronzes, and other objects with these, a fresh set of numbering is followed, 1 to 82. Each group is bounded by the tomb number at the top left hand and at the bottom right hand.

Glazed pottery kohl pots and flasks are found only in the earlier part of the series, as 15, 18, 19, 39; later, little gypsum vases appear at 66, 81. Ivory or bone veneer, or inlaid work, is commonest at the beginning, 3, 4, 9, 10, 20, 21, but extends to near the end at 74. This accords with the bone inlay work in a group of Hyksos age (*Sedment*, p. 19; see University College). The two types of dagger extend side by side from early to late tombs; the rivetted, tangless, Cretan, form nos. 11, 38, 46, 76, and the tanged Cypriote form nos. 14, 47, 67, 75. The form with the inlaid handle all in one piece (82) begins at the very last of these tombs, and continues later (xxvi, xxvii). Another very small type of rivetted dagger appears, as nos. 12, 56. A different type, of a tanged and rivetted dagger was found at Yehudiyeh. The toggle pins have both the twisted pattern (6, 7, 8, 32, 45, 54, 70, 77), and the ringed pattern (16, 34, 48, 62, 69, 72) which continued into the xviiith dynasty (83-5, 87). There were some flint flakes (57) which may be barbs for arrows, but otherwise there is no trace of any weapon but the dagger.

10. The Hyksos pottery was distinctive, unlike Egyptian, and only distantly resembling that which followed it in the xviiith dynasty (see the *Corpus of Palestinian Pottery*). The register of the pottery and other objects is given on pls. xiv, xv. Photographs of the finest groups are on pl. viii. The commonest form was the large water jar, type 43, seen in tombs 555 and 550 pl. viii. In the earlier tombs there is also a larger jar 28 to 31 inches high and 16 wide, without handles; it is beautifully shaped, for a bulky vessel, and very thin for its size. Another type is the one-handled jar, in the groups viii 550, 551, which is also finely formed, better than any large jar of a later age. The bowls are strongly designed with a bold shoulder to stiffen the form, and a lip for the edge. The most characteristic types of this age are the short cylin-



Types of Egyptian Scarabs copied by Hyksos.

drical bottles, and the flat lamps with only a slight spout; such are never seen later. The most remarkable matter is the distribution of the black prick-pattern vases. They abound in the Hyksos graves at Yehudiyeh, yet not one was found at Gerar or Beth-pelet, while the scarabs in the graves are identical on each side. This points to an exclusive trade by sea to Egypt from the north. As Cypriote daggers are common at Beth-pelet, Cyprus cannot be the source of the black ware, but rather North Syria, and a few have been found at Megiddo, Gezer and Byblos.

11. The robbing and the collapse of the chambers had only left three tombs with the objects in position. No. 550 pl. xvii has five skeletons so placed that it is impossible for them to have been swathed for burial. The varied positions of the legs suggest that after death the body was left to stiffen, and then carried out and buried as it was. The custom differed therefore from the Jewish, Egyptian, or Greek ideas. On the plans, pl. xvii, the pottery is marked by the type numbers of the *corpus* of forms. The relation of the plan, xvii, with the view of 550 in viii will be obvious, as also the plan of 555 with the photograph. The other views of 550 on the left of the plate, showing the skeletons in place, can be identified on the plan, the views being taken from above the steps. A complete blocking of a doorway with large slabs is shown at the lower left corner of viii.

12. The usual plan of the tombs had a stairway descending from the north and through a narrow doorway on to a ridge from which a step led down into a chamber on either hand, pls. xvii, xviii. Thus the roof was held up in the middle, yet nearly every chamber had collapsed. The tombs were only found by removing a few feet of blown sand, and then trenching the marl surface to find softer places where the soil had fallen in. The depth of each part below the old surface is stated in inches, written at right angles to the pottery numbers, to distinguish them.

13. Having now stated the new material of the Hyksos age, we turn to see the historical result. On comparing the various types of the Hyksos scarabs with those of known dynastic position, as here tabulated, it appears evident that each of the types before they became degraded was identical with known examples of the xiith, and in fewer instances of the xiiiith, dynasty. When we look at the obvious degradation which proceeded during

the xiiiith dynasty, it is very unlikely that the Hyksos exactly revived so much of the xiith dynasty style after the xiiiith. There seems no doubt that the Hyksos took over the xiith dynasty work while it was alive, and the only uncertainty left is, how soon could the xvth dynasty of Hyksos have entered Egypt and taken its place as a ruling power? The monuments of the country must decide this.

14. Considering the Delta monuments, all those of Tanis must be set aside, as M. Daressy has pointed out that the names of gods upon them shew that they were brought to the north by Ramessu II to adorn his new city. There may be therefore some doubt whether also statues at Bubastis may not have been brought there. The latest Delta statue of this period is the Sebekhetep III (xiii, 20) in the British Museum which is stated to have come from Bubastis. Before that, there were lintels of Sebekhetep II (xiii, 15) found at Bubastis; so certainly till the 15th king the Egyptians held Bubastis and probably till the 20th.

In the xvth dynasty the first three kings have left no fixed monuments, so that they may have only occupied the north of the Delta, during the 94 years stated for them. Further, when Apepa left his name in Upper Egypt on a building at Gebeleyn, it may have been late in his reign of 61 years. Thus if the xvth dynasty entered the Delta at the close of the xiith, there could well be 120 or 130 years of Egyptian rule at Bubastis before Apepa extended the Hyksos dominion: this would suffice for the 15 or 20 reigns of the xiiiith dynasty which, on the average length of reigns then, would have occupied 120 or 160 years. In the uncertainty of the length of these reigns, we cannot exactly connect the control of the south by Apepa and Khyan with the xiiiith dynasty, but there is no difficulty, so far, in taking the evidence of the scarabs that the xiiiith and xvth dynasties were parallel, and began together at the close of the xiith.

15. The effect of this arrangement on the record of Manetho will be

B.C. 2375	2375
xiii	xv
1922	2115
xiv	xvi
1738	
xvii	
1587	1597

Thus, counting the Egyptian periods back from 1587, we reach 2375 as the beginning of the xiiith dynasty, and taking the Hyksos periods down from that point we reach 1597 for the end of the xvth dynasty, which is just the date that seemed probable for the expulsion of the Hyksos before the xviiith dynasty.

16. The difficulty felt for a generation past about the supposed date of a Sirius festival, which has created a repugnance to the recorded periods, is entirely needless. There is nothing, on the scrap of a diary from Kahun, to show on which year-reckoning it was written. If it were on the seasonal year, beginning at mid-winter, there is no control on the epoch, and no difficulty in any date proposed. The Egyptians undoubtedly had the seasonal year as well as the vague year, and they still use the seasonal year of fixed months along with the vague year of Islam. The various quarry records and other seasonal references all agree well with the seasonal year. The subject will be seen more fully stated in *Ancient Egypt*, 1929, June.

CHAPTER III

THE PHILISTINE PERIOD.

17. The entry of the Egyptians in the xviiith dynasty, and their rule of Palestine for a couple of centuries, B.C. 1570-1370, profoundly changed the course of civilisation there. The nomad Hyksos had readily adopted the Bronze Age conditions which they found in the land; but the changes consequent on the Egyptian entry altered not only the form of the tomb, but also the types of the pottery, and the ideas of decoration as seen on the scarabs. The change was not mere imitation, it was a new spirit; the Philistine influence from Crete, which was checked by the Egyptian, the new impulse from northerners who had a strange metal better than bronze for their weapons, the Kassites in the east, the power of Mitanni,—all these were changing the face of the world, and the Hyksos were decadent.

The change can be measured in the contents of the tombs. The contrast between the register of the Hyksos and the last seven entries on pls. xiv, xv, is clear. Tomb 560 is completely Hyksos, every variety of pottery in it was there before, but most of them appear for the last time. In 902, at the latter part of the xviiith dynasty,

not a single earlier variety appears, and many types are wholly new. Among the scarabs are only four old ones, that might have been inherited, against nineteen entirely new and distinctively Egyptian (pl. xii). We have not yet recovered at Beth-pelet the links between the two positions but must refer to indirect evidence. We can gather somewhat from the painted pottery of the Philistines.

18. On these vases the decoration derived from the nautilus (xxiii), is a rough spiral, with two or three lines straight from the end of it. This is best seen in the bowl from the Tell, xxiii, 1, xxiv, 1, and the lines curving together at the tip mark the animal within the shell, just protruding. This type is seen at Ialysos and Mochlos, both of L.M. I or not after 1500 B.C. In the later stages, the arms were figured as radiating in different directions, as in Crete and Mykenae of L.M. II, and Kameiros and Korakou L.M. III; these forms range from 1500 to 1300 B.C. These later forms were never copied on Philistine pottery, and the conclusion is that the Egyptians blocked the Cretan connection while they held Palestine, and that country went on for two or three centuries copying the only type which had been imported, until it came down to the form of xxiii, 8.

The swan preening the wing is a favourite design on the Philistine pottery, but the source of it is not yet known. The geometric designs may be connected, the chequer pattern with Cappadocia as also the divided square, point up, while the metopic lines are found at Mykenae and at Spata in 1300 B.C. Such patterns are so simple that no great value can be placed on their appearance.

19. Of direct Aegean influence there is not much sign. Only one group of such pottery was found, in tomb 902 of the close of the xviiith dynasty, see xii, 151, 153-155. These vases were all together at the head of one burial (see AEG. in plan xiii, 902), while there were remains of eight other bodies in the tomb with local pottery. There was then no trade in such ware, and these must be regarded as having been brought or sent from the west for one individual. This agrees with the suppression of later forms of the nautilus pattern owing to the Egyptian occupation in Palestine.

20. The Cypriote fork-handle bowl, xii, 152, is here associated with this group, being from the corner of the gangway trench close to the body, D8M on the plan. This late form of the type occurred at Gerar up to level 180, or through

the xviiith dynasty, thus according with the date here.

The scarabs of this tomb, 902, cover the period from about 1450 to 1300 B.C. The two of Tehutmes III (161, 162) seem to be contemporary and therefore as early as 1450, but they might easily have been fifty years old when buried, so the tomb need not be earlier than 1400. The two of Amenhetep III (169, 170) belong to his reign, 1414-1379; lastly, one of Ramessu II must reach to 1300. As there are nine adult bodies in the tomb it is quite reasonable to suppose that it was used during three generations, from 1400 to 1300 B.C. The scarab 173 is like one in the British Museum (*J.E.A.* 1929, p. 7) only with a smaller sun disc; it is there read as of Amenhetep III, with the figure of the baboon of Tehuti in honour of Maot. The style of most of the group is obviously Palestinian, those with the king's names are Egyptian (169 is from the same hand as *Scarabs* 18. 9. 61), and probably 177, reading *Amen Ra nen neb*, "Amen-ra the same is lord"; but otherwise they seem to be all of local work. The best engraving of all is on 171, where the Syrian god with pointed cap and long streamer, having horns in front, grasps the Egyptian royal uraeus, with hood expanded, and pierces it with a spear. This can only refer to the Syrian triumph over the Egyptians at the close of the xviiith dynasty, and is the only native memorial that has been found of that revolution, see group and beads, pl. xxxvii.

The only objects of bronze dated to the xviiith dynasty are some toggle pins early in the dynasty, xi, 83-85, dated by pottery in tombs 612, 613, 624 with a needle 86, and a thick toggle pin 87 from tomb 902.

21. Passing to the xixth dynasty, pl. xix, there is foremost the range of five large stairway tombs, 544 to 562, cut in hard marl. From their being in a line, equally spaced, it is probable that they were made in succession; and from their size and obvious importance they are probably the cemetery of the rulers of the district. We know the phrase "lords of the Philistines," *seren*, in the books of Samuel, and this word is apparently the plural of the *ser* or *sar*, who was the ruler of the nome in Egypt; the rulers of nomes formed the judicial council in Middle Egypt under the vezier (*ANC. EG.* 1925, 82).

Finding a line of tombs of the Philistine lords, the priority of them is the first question. On pl. xxii

tomb 542 has scarabs 184, 185 connected with types of 161 and 175, thus linking it with the close of the xviiith dynasty. Tomb 552 has no. 191, pl. xxxvii, of Ramessu II (*Scarabs and Cylinders* 19. 3. 3) and 194 with Amen facing Ra, as on 19. 3. 118 to 130. Tomb 532 has a scarab, 202, of Ramessu XI (see *S.C.* 20. 9. 2). Tomb 562 has scarabs of a far more degraded type than any of the preceding. There can, then, be no question that the order proceeds from 542 to 562, and the details are

tomb	scarabs B.C.	bodies	date?
542	1350-1300	7	1320
552	1300-1234	9	1240
532	1134-1129	2	1130
562	later	1	1050

Considering the number of bodies, it is likely that 542 and 552 continued in use for two or three generations. This sequence of rulers falls into place as beginning with the reorganization on the recovery of Egyptian power by Sety I. The close may be later, as the scarab of Ramessu XI might well be thirty years old when buried, and the latest use of the tomb 562 might be at 1050 or even after that. This would agree with the close of this series of tombs being due to the rise of David's power in the south about 1020 B.C. That the Egyptians held Palestine continuously from 1326 (1st year of Sety at Megiddo) till well into the xxth dynasty is implied by the limits of the confederacy in the attack against Ramessu III in 1194, which does not include any south Syrian people. This shows that Palestine continued in a uniform state, and was not involved in the upheaval.

22. There are some connections of dating with Gerar. The heavy gold earring with a mark (xxii, 197) is like the marked earring at Gerar i, 3; the latter is assigned to 1140 B.C. (*Gerar*, p. 29), and the tomb 532 is here dated to 1130, so there is no discrepancy. The pattern on the false-necked vase 199, occurs at Gerar at HV 183, and the degraded octopus figure on 195 is at Gerar HP 182, HO 183, which would be equivalent to about 1180 B.C., but such patterns may easily have lasted for a couple of generations. The types of common pottery in 532 differ in detail from those at Gerar and cannot give an accurate connection.

23. The metal work of these great tombs begins with a steel dagger having a cast bronze handle (xxi, 90). The dagger was snapped in two anciently without any bending, so it cannot have been of

wrought iron. As it is entirely oxidized through, it is impossible to test the quality of the metal, or its retention of magnetism. Three rings were part of the fittings of the steel dagger. As this tomb is dated about 1320 B.C., and this dagger was pushed up to the far southern edge of the tomb chamber (plan xix), it probably belonged to an early burial displaced by a later interment, and therefore of about 1340, rather before the general date. It is therefore closely of the age of the steel dagger of Tut-ankh-amen, about 1350 B.C. A pair of tweezers of bronze were also found (91), and armlets of bronze and iron, beside the Cypriote bronze dagger, 89.

In tomb 552 there were no weapons, except a bronze spike of a spear butt, 97. Finger rings of lead and iron, an earring of bronze, and a few gold beads were all that was left from early plundering.

In tomb 532 again there were no weapons left, and of bronze only two bowls, 93, 93A, the earliest of the series of bronze or copper bowls, which begin therefore at the end of the Ramesside age. Both forms are equally early here. There were also three gold earrings, xxii, 196-8, and some gold beads (xxxvi, top left).

In tomb 562 was a bronze dagger with bone handle (94), and a heavy iron knife (96), see xxiv. A bronze bowl, 97, is of the same type as 93 in the previous tomb. There were also a bronze earring and finger ring, and a toggle pin, 95.

24. In tombs 552 and 562 were pottery coffins with half-lids bearing a bust, see xxiv. Such coffins were also used in the Delta, as the coloured example of Men found at Tell el Yehudiyeh, and another, without painting (*Hyksos and Israelite Cities*, xiv, xix). The names Menā and Menuy appear at the close of the xviiith dynasty, and the pottery found with the painted coffin is of the time of Tehutmes III. So this coffin is probably earlier than the time of Akhenaten. The Palestine examples are much rougher, and the unpainted one at Yehudiyeh may be of the xxiiird dynasty. The whole idea seems to be akin to the gold masks on the burials 4 and 5 at Mykenae, of L.M. I or about 1600 B.C. Whether the pottery or gold mask was of independent origin, or else derived from the Egyptian anthropoid coffin of the xiith dynasty, is unknown. The special interest of the pottery mask of a lord of the Philistines lies in the fact that no portraits of these *seren* have been known hitherto. Rough as the work is,

the main type is evident, with a large aquiline nose, a short beard on the lower lip, and plaited locks of hair down the sides of the face.

25. The pottery in the four large tombs is registered on the lower part of pl. xv, 544 to 562, and photographed in xxiv, xxv. The forms are, of course, in the *Corpus*. The general effect of it is rather clumsy in comparison with the Hyksos pottery, but yet far above the level of the later times. It is very various, comprising 32 types or 137 drawn varieties; very few of these varieties descended from the Hyksos age, and about half of the main types are new. Beads are much commoner and more varied than before.

26. The forms of the tombs (xix) begin with a development from the xviiith dynasty tomb 902. In 544 the sunken gangway in the middle runs the whole length of the chamber, leaving a bench on each side. The entrance stairway is much as it was in Hyksos times, though the chamber type is entirely different.

In tomb 542 the gangway is expanded at entering, and then contracts and passes into a back chamber, in which were probably the principal burials on side benches. Bodies on the benches in the large chamber were pushed to one side to make room for later burials, which were sometimes on the top of earlier bodies. There was so much complication of offerings in about six inches of earth that an upper and lower plan of the remains was necessary. By making the plan from fixed string lines it can be shown exactly what objects were superposed.

In tomb 552 the plan is much the same, except that the steps are crowded, leaving a long plain space before entering the chamber. This was probably to aid in bringing in the heavy and breakable pottery coffin. In the chamber there were two contractions of the gangway, and the pottery coffin lay at the side of the inner chamber.

In tomb 532 there was a single stone door-slab in position. The back chamber was entirely omitted, and the skeletons were placed in pairs on the benches. The contents of this tomb were recorded by sketching without measurement: it was the first of the series, found in 1928.

Lastly, in tomb 562 the plan was similar, but a pottery coffin had been placed on the southern bench; the lid was thrown into the gangway. The plan of the tombs was changed in the xixth dynasty by the addition of a second chamber, and this was

abandoned in the xxth dynasty. We obtain from this series a full and clear view of the burial customs during the age of the Philistine lords under the suzerainty of the Egyptians.

CHAPTER IV

PHILISTINE AND JEWISH ANTIQUITIES.

27. The remains which are best connected, and the more important historically, having now been described, it will be convenient to deal with the plates consecutively, as the material is there placed in relative order as far as practicable.

On pl. XXII are some scarabs and toggle pins of the Hyksos period and later, which are isolated and cannot be safely placed in the series. No. 235 from tomb 762 was found with a late bottle form 57 J, but is unlike any known type. No. 236 is also without a comparison.

Pl. XXIII. Painted Philistine pottery. 1 is on a large bowl from the Tell, at the top of pl. xxix. 2 is the octopus much degraded, and the swan preening the wing between metopic lines; on the bowl at the left base of pl. xxv, from tomb 542 dated about 1320 B.C.

3, 4, are designs on a spouted vase 67 N1, and on a flask, 68 K, from tomb 542, of about 1320 B.C.

5, is painted on the vase at the left of pl. xxiv from tomb 552, of about 1240 B.C. The condition of the surface of the vase is quite unaltered, with the original polish, and the colours fresh and immovable.

6 is the swan much degraded, between metopic lines, on a vase from tomb 552, of about 1240 B.C.

7 is painted in brown on the spouted vase at the beginning of pl. xxv, from tomb 562, of about 1100 B.C., or perhaps as late as 1040 B.C.

This series of tombs in continuous line, dated at three points by Egyptian scarabs, fixes the historical position of the styles of painted pottery.

The nautilus in fig. 1 has been already noticed in sect. 18.

The octopus is reduced to two arms by 1320; this accords with a good form of the two arms in L.M. II, or before 1400 in Ialysos, and reduced at Korakou to much like the state here in L.M. III. The swan continues through from 1320 to 1240, after which this style of painting seems to have died out.

Pl. XXIV has been already described, sect. 24.

28. Pl. XXV. First is the spouted vase with the flower pattern, in xxiii, 7. The rest of the pottery shows the principal types of tomb 542,

which was taken as the most complete group for the Palestine Museum, with the two daggers. About 1320 B.C.

Pl. XXVI. The spear butt, 98, and bronze knife, 99, cannot be exactly dated, but probably are about 1300 B.C. The Cypriote bronze knife of tomb 822 was with a bronze bowl, xxviii, 822, and pottery indicating 1200 and 1240 B.C. The iron knife or dagger from cemetery 800 has the early form of rivetted butt which does not appear in the xixth or later tombs; it is therefore probably a very early example.

The bronze dagger from tomb 851 (see also xxvii), has the handle cast in one with it, and hollowed on each side to hold an inlay of ivory. Such a handle is dated in the xviith and xviii th dynasties; it appears also in the Caucasus, at Nineveh and on the Caspian, and is therefore Asiatic in origin. A piece of such a dagger is here from tomb 554 (xi, 82), belonging to the close of the Hyksos period. The inlaid dagger should probably be placed in the xixth dynasty, as it was accompanied by the decorated jug 34 Y 1, which could hardly be placed earlier. The bronze chain found with it on the upper arm, is not understood; it is knotted together in the middle, and has attachments of a thin triangular plate of bronze embossed, and an open triangle of heavy work, cast from an original object, made of twisted wire. Now in the Palestine Museum.

The spear-head from 852 had no object with it; but a tomb near by, of the same azimuth, was of about 800 B.C.

29. Pl. XXVII. The three ivory figures of a Syrian god, with pointed cap, and of Hathor were placed under a brick of the floor in the Residency of Shishak, RH 382; the position indicates that they were charms to protect the building. The two loops below the breast on the third figure suggest a girdle-tie, perhaps a form of the girdle of Isis.

The lion at gallop, below, R 381. 7 is the ivory handle of a knife, found in a later rubbish pit: the style is somewhere between those of all the surrounding countries. The strainer will be described with pl. xlvii.

The spear-head and dagger have been noticed. The two wine ladles, 829, 817, were both associated with the jar 47 H 4, which is of 800-700 B.C. This form of ladle lasted on to Graeco-Roman times.

The dagger with chain is first figured in relation to the humerus, as it was found; after that, repeated separately.

At the base of the plate is part of a bowl with relief figures, of moulded pottery of the 1st century; found in the Roman fort. Also a rough pottery figure of a bovine, undated, and a modelled figure of a Scythian, originally on horseback; being found at TM 379, it belongs to the age of David and Solomon and therefore is another of the Asiatic connections of that time. Lastly, there is a skull of the Greek period, found with a vase 57 J, and surrounded by a bead necklace in position; the beads are drawn separately on pl. xliii, no. 545, tomb 749.

30. Pl. XXVIII. Beside the bowls of copper or bronze here figured, there are two others dated in tomb 532 about 1130 B.C. (pl. xxi), and others in tombs 615 (xxx), 222 (xxxii), and 229 (xxxiv). The forms may be classed as (A) spheric, (B) seated (both together in 532), (C) flaring, (D) flat. From the pottery associated, and the dated tomb 532, these may be placed as:—

A	B	C	D
813, 1400 B.C.	822, 1200	756 } 800	716, 800
660, 1250	834, 1150	744 } to	
532, 1130	532, 1130	824 } 700	
222, 1100	615, 1130		
	229, 900		

The raised centres in 717, 756, 744, 745, 824 belong to a late type, but 717 and 745 are undated, not having any pottery with them. Such a centre is for the sake of holding it by the second finger tip, to prevent slipping, and is known in the xixth dynasty in Egypt and in the viiiith century in Assyria. The bowl in 756 is remarkable for being double, the inner smooth bowl being cased over its lower part by a gadrooned covering. Such gadrooned bowls are from Iraq, and a dated example is figured in the garden scene of Ashurbani-pal about 650 B.C.

Pl. XXIX. Various disconnected scarabs, mostly marked X as being of unknown source. No. 242, of Amenhetep I, was in a much later tomb 838. The red felspar sphinx, 243, is of Merenptah, much worn by use. The figure of Set on 247 is unusual, with the name Ra-men-kheper. The conoid, 257, with four groups around it, seems Palestinian. 259 is of Sā-amen.

Below are three groups from tombs 133, 134, and 135. They seem to be of about 900 B.C. The cylinder 274 is probably a meaningless imitation of better work. The large quartz crystal seal, 281, is

rudely cut by drills, with figures of a goat and kids. The haematite seal 280 is engraved with a tortoise.

31. The tomb groups found in 1928 follow, on pls. xxx to xliii. The order of them was arranged by Mr. Starkey in view of the pottery, which is here published separately in the *corpus*. As before, with the Hyksos and Philistine plates, the metal work is on the left hand and the scarabs on the right. Where they both belong to one group, an arrow points to the opposite side. The running numbers are in print, on the top right side, and the tomb numbers are in writing on the top left side. Four large tomb groups, where there was not a great quantity of pottery, have the whole contents of the tomb shown together, as tomb 240 pl. xxxviii, 229 on xxxix, and 201 and 221 on xl, xli. In these instances, all the pottery has been duplicated in the *corpus* in order to keep that complete.

In XXX may be noted the last of the toggle pins, 113; the last of the knives with the European recurved tip, 110, 129; the iron armlet, 114, beginning about 1100, which later became common for several centuries; and the finger rings 111, 116, 117.

Pl. XXXI. The octopus bowls are of about 1150 to 1100, as dated in 532. The scarab 299 had been preserved for more than a century when it was buried with the flask no. 300. The scarab 303 with a rare cross pattern looks Cretan in style.

Pl. XXXIII. The tassel pattern of gold earring, hitherto unknown, begins at 345, and is followed in 368, in a tomb with a scarab probably of Ramessu XI, perhaps unintelligently copied as late as 1050 B.C. Also see fig. 384 and pl. xxxvii.

Pl. XXXIV. 193 is a forked butt of a spear in bronze. 188 is a well known form of game board. The strainer, 203, is probably of about 900 B.C.

Pl. XXXV. The bull's head in haematite, 389, with a humped ox, lion and crocodile, engraved on the back, is probably North Syrian. The class of ribbed plaques 392-3-4 is peculiar to this time, about 1000 B.C. The Hathor figures of bone, 419, 420, are of about 930 B.C. The seal 427 has a hawk-headed sphinx of Mentu wearing the double crown, and *onkh* in front: the word below reads L·HYM, which Mr. Stanley Cook takes as a Hebrew wish or charm meaning "for life." The *onkh*, life, may be considered as conferred by the sphinx.

32. Pl. XXXVI. For the objects on this plate see the drawings in xxx-i for 506, 645, 636; in xxxii-iii for 647; in xxxiv-v for 220, 104; in xxxix for 229; in xl-i for 201.

Pl. XXXVII. 1. Necklaces of carnelian and yellow glass beads, with a brown faience Hathor pendant, and scarabs described under pl. xii. Tomb 902.

2. Necklaces of carnelian, with uzat eyes of carnelian and syenite, and scarabs described under pl. xxii. Tomb 552.

3. Necklaces of fine sard, of much better quality than the previous, marking the supplies of the time of Solomon as being richer than those of the Egyptians at this age. Gold and silver earrings. Tomb 222.

4. Gold tassel earrings, of a pattern which is unique, from graves 211, 222, 514, 605, and gold beads from graves 231, 518, and 532.

CHAPTER V

BURIALS IN CEMETERIES 100 AND 200.

BY OLGA TUFNELL.

33. The tombs of the Solomonic period at Tell Fara occupy the sloping ground leading up to the plain, north of the Tell and the Beersheba-Khan Yunis road. This rough track descends rapidly to the bed of the Wady Ghuzzeh, near Cemetery 100, which consists of late Philistine and Greek graves, and it appears to be the southern limit of both burial-grounds. Repeated soundings on, and directly south of, the road produced no further graves.

It is on the north-western end, where the marl is close to the surface, that the Solomonic tombs lie, but the area is limited by deep sand-drifts which were not suitable for burial grounds. Due north, a fairly large part was examined but the graves here gradually diminished, so that it seems possible that only the crest of the small ridge was used for the elaborate tombs of Solomon's well-to-do subjects.

The cemeteries were separated from each other by, roughly, 150 feet of unproductive ground and Cemetery 100 borders the road (see General Plan LI). These earlier and later tombs were small and carelessly constructed, and nearly all had been robbed anciently. Objects of interest were silver melon beads (plate xxxvi, Tomb 119) and a blue faience ring (plate xxxv, 402, Tomb 110) and an interesting bronze figure of a bear (plate xliii, No. 113). The latter was found in a rough hole, which may have been a grain pit, and there is no means of

assigning an accurate date. Tomb 107. Cowry shells were found in this tomb close up against the back of the skull, and this adds to the evidence that cowry shells were sometimes sewn on the women's caps, worn under the veil, as they are by the Bedawy today.

34. All the Solomonic graves, with the exception of 204-5 and 222, were stone-lined and covered with large slabs of limestone, from the Wady Ghuzzeh. The two exceptions may be explained by the fact that the burials were both of children. The graves were deeply cut into the marl and contained gold. Tomb 204 had a gold earring and 205 produced 15 gold beads, weighing 113 grs. Some are small cylinder beads, built up by soldering together a series of small gold balls. The work is most careful and the spaces between the balls are quite clear. The others are ring beads, built up in the same way (see plate xxxvii). These two burials were one below the other in the same grave.

Tomb 222 contained the finest group of carnelian, ball, barrel and drop beads (xxxvii), as well as heavy bronze anklets, toe rings, earrings, and a shallow bronze bowl, about 7 ins. diam., containing wafer beads of cut shell. There were five earrings, three gold, one silver and one electrum. A gold one is built up of granules in the same way as the beads in Tomb 205, and the whole gives the effect of a flower bud; even the calyx is built up of balls (plate xxxiii, 367-8). There were malachite and haematite pebbles with much red ochre lying near the heads, and the pottery was mostly in duplicate. The bodies were so close to each other that it was not possible to distinguish how the objects were divided between the two burials.

35. The great stone tombs present some interesting problems. Above the covering slabs, in nos. 201 and 202, pottery sherds were found and even a whole lamp, which suggests that these tombs were held in some reverence by later inhabitants. It was usual to find the ground by the entrance, on the east, blackened by the original mud sealing, and the blocking stones had obviously been removed and replaced at least once.

Tomb 201, the first of the group to be discovered, was the largest and contained more bodies than any other. It was difficult to keep pace with the numbers of fragmentary skulls, but at least 116 adults and six children must have been crammed into this tomb, only 12f8i x 4fri x 5fgi. Needless to say, the confusion inside made it impossible to

attempt any plan of the burials. Only the top layer was undisturbed. Four bodies lay extended, side by side, and on their feet rested another row of four bodies (see photo xxxix A). Below this all was chaos; pots, bones and beads were in hopeless disorder, but a general impression can be gained by the rough diagram on plate li.

It can be seen that filling A, pl. li, was the residue of the first and original burial of some wealthy man or family. The tomb was plundered, only some six pots were left purposely, and the gold bands (xl, xxxvi) remained unobserved against the stone lining. There were two straight bands, the edge of the longer one is decorated with raised dots, punched from below, the second one is quite plain. The long one was under one of the three skulls which were on the floor, the other was slightly higher in the same clean filling. On the floor, below the sand filling, were ivory fragments of small disks, about $\frac{9}{16}$ in. in diameter, also round pointed pieces of bone of varying lengths. There were no beads in filling A, so it seems likely that the original interment was that of a man.

Filling B was the outcome of many years' burial in the same tomb. There was much household rubbish from the Tell; many pottery fragments had no connection with pots in the tomb and there were small pieces of charcoal. As each new body was put in, the earlier occupants were bundled more towards the west end, and it seems probable that the sexton had a good chance of removing any valuables, as no gold objects were found beyond a few insignificant scarab mounts. Some years must have elapsed between the first burials in this layer, and the eight bodies which were pushed in, when it was no longer possible to press into the tomb.

There is no means of knowing at present, if 201 was a family vault or one that had been plundered and re-used as a communal burial-place. From the state of the pottery, in this and other similar tombs, the former seems more probable. There was no evidence of wholesale burial owing to battle or plague, and each body seemed to have some small personal objects with it.

Tomb 202 appears to have been built at the same time as its neighbour 201; it is the only other one to have a stone floor lining. The sand filling was much cleaner and no definite layers were observed. There were fewer bodies and much pottery below (pls. xlii-iii).

36. Tomb 220 was filled with clean sand, but here again it had been disturbed, and a pile of bones found outside the tomb had been thrown out to make room for a man's burial. Two fine scarabs (xxxv, 385-6) came from his fingers, and many bones from previous burials were piled up behind his head. Five other heads were found and two child burials, one with small silver earrings (xxxv, 390) and a scarab. An ivory gaming board was unique (pl. xxxiv, 188) and there was a knife (189), with the copper rivets intact and a whetstone (183) with it, and a larger one (190) about 12 ins. long, with a bone or ivory hilt. Low down in the filling was a seal of smoky quartz (xxxv, 388), together with an interesting haematite seal in the form of a bull's head (pl. xxxv, 389, xxxvi).

Tomb 221 produced, among much pottery and many beads, a large square crystal bead curiously bored, and an ivory drop toggle (xli, 292) which can be compared to one from Gerar, see pl. xxxiii, 12.

37. Three burials in Cemetery 200 belonged to a later period.

Tomb 230, roofed with four flat stones, was intact and differs from the usual type, as the grave was mud-lined, contracting towards the feet. It contained a male burial, body extended, head east. By the right side was a group of six iron arrow-heads of varying sizes, and near the head (S.E. corner) stood a xxvith dynasty ewer.

Tomb 226 was a rectangular grave cut in the marl; there were no stones above and no pottery. The skeleton was in good condition. There were copper rings on the fingers and toes, four scarabs (xliii, 518-21) and some small metal beads, probably of antimony.

Tomb 235 was a shallow grave cut in the marl, and was filled with burnt earth and charred bone. The only objects were some heavy bronze bangles.

These are the few exceptions to the general type of stone-lined graves and multiple burials, which are usual in the area under discussion.

38. It should be noted that the cinerary urns, containing partly charred bones, are never buried above or closely adjoining the large tombs. They seem to be put in between, suggesting that the stone tombs were still visible or at least known.

The pottery types used as urns are not found in the tombs among the numerous pots buried with the dead; in one instance only (Tomb 223), a jar 33 S, obviously inserted later, stood at the west end, just under the roofing slabs, and con-

tained charred bones. No beads were found, but a silver aegis of Bast (xlii, 328) and an iron bangle come from No. 223, and a group of iron arrowheads were found in No. 262. Fragments of iron or copper bangles were common.

It is usual to find two or three small pots inside the cinerary jars, and they conform to two types, with only a few exceptions. The local imitations of Cypriote ware (type 83) occur in most instances, as well as types 52, 53.

The urns were never more than 30 ins. below the surface; a flat dish (types 2 or 3) was often inverted over the mouth of the jar and sometimes there would be a pile of small stones on top.

Type 44 Z4, of which only one example was found (270), has a duplicate among the Punic funerary urns which the Conte de Prérock found in 1924 at Carthage. His examples, which range between 800 and 200 B.C., contain burnt bones of children, cowries, copper bangles and Egyptian amulets, and the jar mentioned above is dated to 600 B.C. The site formed part of the precinct of the temple of Tanit, the Phoenician Moon goddess.

It seems possible that some small areas of mud plaster, partly burnt red by fire, and covered with black ash, may have some connection with the cinerary urns.

39. Professor Karl Pearson's Report on the Incinerated Bones, from Cemetery 200, Tell Fara.

These are undoubtedly all human bones, the only exceptions being small snail shells, a few bits of pottery, and a bone needle, the latter found in F. 257. While it is easy to assert that the bones are human, it is not easy to determine the age and sex of the individuals, for the fragments are small. The sutures of the inner table of the skull are as a rule closed, not those of the outer. But all the fragments of the cranial bones are remarkably thin (not from senility) and most of the bone fragments are slender. The race was probably a small race.

- F. 215. Probably child, small femoral head and small fangs of a tooth.
- F. 219. Adult, probably female.
- F. 250. Adult? Female? but jaw very small, sutures however closed on inner table.
- F. 251. Sutures closed internally. Female? *circa* 40.
- F. 253. Young adult, 15-25, might as a female be somewhat older; 3rd molar cut.
- F. 255. Age 35 or over. Male?

F. 257. Adult, probably male. Two teeth very much worn down.

F. 262. Young adult, sex? Mandible fragment would even suggest child; iron arrowheads found.

F. 264. Child.

The above conclusions are very tentative, as there is so little to go upon.

CHAPTER VI

OBJECTS OF THE XXIST TO XXIIIRD DYNASTIES.

40. Pl. XXXVIII. The entire group from tomb 240. The chafing dish 17 P4, with drooping edges cut zigzag, seems to be a late adaptation. The Cypriote oil flask 83 L1, with inserted neck, is of xxiind dynasty, as also the bone wand with a hand, 223. The horse's bit is of bronze, 239, while the cheek pieces are of iron.

Pl. XXXIX. Another entire group from tomb 229. The chafing dish 17 K7 is of the best work in painting, and probably of the richest age,—that of Solomon, when "flowers of lilies" were the favourite decoration; this Egyptian influence was probably due to the marriage with Pharaoh's daughter. The style of the scarabs does not show any indication of the xxiind dynasty.

Pl. XL. In this tomb group, 201, the work of the xxiind dynasty is clear, in the Hathor figures 482-7, the mechanical ornament of the chafing dishes, the increase of Cypriote flasks, 83, and the late phrase *khet neb nefer* "all good things" on scarab 470. The most valuable objects were the gold band 499, and the shorter one 500. Such things rarely survive plundering.

Probably these were overlooked owing to the great number of later burials in this tomb. The calendar tablet of bone, 481, shows the Egyptian reckoning of the month as 3 × 10 days. This is curiously like a modern Javanese calendar board, which is accompanied by a list of lucky and unlucky days. What may be the use of the curious pieces of ivory 488, and on pl. xlii, is not understood. The bone toggle, 498, is doubtless for fastening dress.

Pl. XLI. This plate continues the group 201. The horse's bit, 264, is of Mykenaeen pattern, with straight cheek pieces bearing loops for the bridle. The weapons are of iron, as are nearly all the bracelets. Two long knives are at the foot of pl. xliii. For the appearance of the whole group, see pl. xxxvi.

The group of tomb 221 is rather later. The large shape of the jar is merging on the late form; the bone toggle, 292, is of about 900 B.C. (see *Gerar* xxxiii, 12).

41. Pls. XLII, XLIII. Down to tomb 241, fig. 319, this plate refers to the xxiind dynasty. The scarab 501 is the twelfth example of a type of charm, reading "the heart shall not be annihilated, may it be directed by the king to circulate in the temple of Amen" (*Buttons and Design Scarabs*, p. 20, xxvi). The design on nos. 502, 503, was used under Sheshenq III (*Scarabs and Cylinders*, 1, 8). Tomb 226, by the associated scarab 518, may be of the xxvth dynasty, as at that time there were many scarabs of a king Men-ka-ra, a vassal of Shabaka (see *Scarabs and Cylinders*, lii, 20-24). The style of scarab 521 would also agree with this date. In tomb 224, scarab 534 has figures of two gods in the Hittite style, standing on the backs of animals: the winged god upon a lion, the other upon a bull. The beads and unusual pendants of fine stones, 545, formed the necklace around the skull 749, shown at the foot of pl. xxvii. The bronze figure of a bear, rampant, holding faggots on his shoulder, seems disconnected with any other work. Unfortunately it is undated, being found alone in a grain pit, 113, in the 100 cemetery. The knives belong to pl. xli. The plates marked L.R. were drawn by Mrs. Risdon, like the scarabs above.

42. Pls. XLIV-VI. In cemetery 600, at the south end of the city mound, there was an outlying tomb, much larger than any other there, no. 650, pl. lxvii. The only dating is given by the top of a jar of 47 H type (xliv, 2), which form begins with an alabaster jar of Usarkon II (879-851 B.C.), and continues down to about 700. The sizes of bricks are 16.5-17.2, \times 8.7-9.0, \times 4.2-4.7 inches, which are about half an inch less than those of the building by Shishak in 930, or like those in the block of building FO, pl. ix *Gerar*, which might be of 900-850, at the latest. We may suppose the date of this tomb is not far from 850. The entrance was at the west end, a pit 108 \times 40 inches; at the bottom, a doorway, 35 high, led to a chamber 181 \times 58 inches, divided by a cross-wall near the middle, and having the doorway still bricked up (xlvi, 2).

In the chamber lay the bronze fittings of a couch (xlvi), partly connected, see figs. 2, 3. The wood-work had totally decayed away, but must have

been partly in position as the relation of the pieces shows (figs. 1, 3). There were also iron tie-rods to connect the legs of the couch. The bases of the legs (fig. 4) were wide to prevent sinking in sand, or injuring carpets.

Pl. XLV. The relations of the fittings are shown in fig. 5, and fitted in place together in fig. 6, the end of the couch. A similar method of building up bronze work was used in Egypt (*Objects of Daily Use*, xlv, 80-7) and is obviously the fabric of the thrones and tables in Assyrian sculptures. In this tomb was the silver dipper, figs. 1-4, with the handle in the form of a swimming girl. Such a handle was a favourite Egyptian design, and short dippers of this size are known from Gezer and elsewhere. The work is distinctly Syrian and not Egyptian, especially in the type of head, the bulls' heads at the handle, and the debased lotus at the spring of the ladle xlv. The silver bowl which accompanied this is a good example of the Syro-Persian gadrooning. It has twenty-four flutings round a centre raised for security of holding. Similar bowls are figured in the garden scene of Ashur-bani-pal.

This whole group was kept at the Jerusalem Museum; the bowl and dipper were sent thence to be cleaned at the British Museum and, before they were returned to Jerusalem, they were loaned to our annual exhibition to be on view with the other antiquities from Beth-pelet.

The bowl is 6.95 inches wide and 1.80 high; the ladle is 8.5 in length over all. The bowl weighs 5471 grains after cleaning, and the ladle 2460 grains. In 1929 the tomb and its surroundings were thoroughly searched, but nothing more was found; doubtless there had been much jewellery in so rich a burial.

43. Pl. XLVII. In tomb 817 was found a bronze strainer, a bowl, and a dipper along with a jar 47 H, which is much the same as that found in the well of the tomb 650. The style of this strainer again shows eastern influence.

The border is like the leafage around the bases of the columns at Persepolis. The flaring brim to the bowl is like that of Ashur-bani-pal. The forms of strainer and dipper are those shown in Etruscan tomb paintings, not later than 500 B.C. Yet the border of this strainer is very near the work of that on a Pompeian rhyton, and the pattern of the perforation is that of the Pompeian age. The reconciliation of these indications seems to

lie in a Perso-Mesopotamian source, which supplied the west in the Etruscan migration and again in the Perso-Roman wars, and came into Palestine with the rise of Assyrian influences. We are so woefully ignorant of the early bronze work of the East that we cannot define the limits of a style. On the handle of the strainer is a flowing line of silver wire inlay; here again comparisons fail.

Pl. XLVIII. Disconnected scarabs and seals. The cylinder 549, from tomb 539, is like one found at Beth-shan, in the stratum of Tehutmes III (P.E.F. Ap. 1929, viii). It is, however, impossible to date it so early, as such work of yellow paste belongs to the dynasties xxii-xxvi. 552 is the latest form of toggle pin, with a square shaft. 556 has a trachyte mortar, and an iron finger ring from which the scarab has been broken away. The varied figures of animals, often cut by the drill on hard stones, belong to a Syrian class of workmanship, 558, 560 to 564; they begin about 1050 B.C. (562), and nos. 280, 281, and 377 are of about that date, or 1000 B.C. No. 566, from tomb 752, is probably due to Assyrian or Persian influence. 567 seem to be a variant of the name of Psamtek II, placing the *neter* sign for *ra*. The silver earrings are of hollow balls; the pile of globules on 573 is like the jewellery of Defenneh, about 600 B.C. The armlets, 574, are not dated. Two limestone stamps, 575, probably for Byzantine wine jars, were found on the surface level of the town. The first has the name AAEZAI disposed about a cross.

44. Pl. XLIX. The weights are catalogued here like those from Gerar. On the outer side of the plate the arrangement is under the eight different units which are now recognised; first the catalogue number continued on from the catalogue of *Weights and Measures*; there follow the material, the type referred to the plates in the catalogue, the weight in grains, the multiple, the value of the unit, and the site. Abbreviations used are GR. for natural stones partly ground to adjust the amount; N. a natural nugget and P. a natural pebble not ground or shaped.

In the graves of the xxth to xxiind dynasty, there were frequently small stone pebbles or nuggets of haematite. The latter were sometimes slightly ground, as if to adjust them, but were usually quite natural. The mixture of shaped weights with these suggested that possibly the natural stones had been selected as being near enough to a standard without adjustment. To test

this, they were all weighed. In the diagram here of weights of pebbles of grave 237, the distribution is certainly not of mere chance amounts. The quantities are in small groups, which agree with regular fractions of usual standards, the Beqa, the Qedet, and the Daric. We can only conclude that, to save the trouble of grinding down stones to the standard wanted, some handful of pebbles were taken, a weight was put in the scale pan, and likely looking pebbles tried against it, to pick out such as agreed sufficiently. The next diagram of pebbles from grave 229 shows the weights agreeing with multiples of the Sikhir, the sixth of the Daric.

Beyond the diagrams are the lists of groups of pebbles, tracing out how nearly they agree to the standards. The amounts were so small that sub-multiples were usual units, as $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Peyem in 222 and $\frac{1}{8}$ of the Daric in 229. As the greater part of these agree with two of the most usual units of the large weights, Qedet and Beqa, there is good reason to accept these as intended for weights. It is noticeable that the Khoirine, so common in the large weights, is very seldom found in the pebbles. It may be that it was a standard of northern traders who visited here, but were not buried as residents.

Pl. L. Objects from the Fort are referred to in chapter vii, describing the successive levels.

Pl. LI. The general plan shows the relation of the city to the cemeteries. In the city, the principal buildings uncovered are shown, but details should be referred to in the larger plans. The air photograph, pl. iii, should be compared with the city outline.

CHAPTER VII

THE FORTRESS.

45. Having now traced the history of the place as best shown in the cemeteries, we turn to the city itself.

On the general plan, pl. li, it will be seen how the city occupied a rise on the western side of the Wady Ghuzzeh. This is more graphically shown in the air view, pl. iii, which I owe to the kindness of Group-Captain Playfair. The stream makes a turn at that point, and hence, the hill being on the wearing side, it has always been cut away steeply, and forms a good defence on that face (see top pl. i). To the north and south, the hill is

bounded by two ravines. The mouth of the northern ravine (seen at top of pl. iv) curves round the hill, and winds up into it (base, pl. i); it forms the only access to the top. The southern ravine is not so long and ends bluffly. These ravines were apparently slighter in the natural form, and have been deepened, and the sides smoothed away, to aid in the defence of the city. In lxii, 2, looking down the northern ravine, it is seen how in the distance there are a few natural side-gullies near the mouth, but the upper part is quite smooth. This is not a natural condition, as the usual state of drainage valleys is shown in lxii, 1, with frequent side-gullies along the course.

Three sides of the hill being thus defended by the Hyksos, the fourth side, which ran down into the general plateau on the west, was protected by cutting a trench 80 ft. in width from edge to edge, see pl. xiii. The outer slope is 28 ft. long at 40° inclination. At the foot is a ditch 4 ft. wide, rising vertically $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft. on the inner side, and then sloping up at 33° for 62 ft. Nothing but a slow hacking of steps in the hard marl would enable any man to get over such an obstacle, and it formed a total barrier to any military attack. Such was the development of the Hyksos fortification by great earth banks in a plain, which is seen in the forts of Tell el Yehudiyeh and of Heliopolis (see *Hyksos and Israelite Cities* pls. ii, iii, iv, and *Heliopolis* pls. i, ii, iii). Dr. Albright recognizes the same system in North Syria, and connects it with the Central Asian *tepe* fortified camps.

On the same section pl. xiii, are shown the wall of the xxth dynasty, the stump of a wall in front of that, of the early xviiiith dynasty, and the level (but not the place) of the gate sill in the entrance ravine. The natural hill rises from 250 ft. in the stream to about 354 ft. on the north, over sea level, and above that the pile of ruins of all periods rises to about 400 ft. On the west the hard marl rises to 377 ft.

After the Egyptian conquest in the xviiiith dynasty the ditch defence was neglected, and sanded up to about 350 ft. Then the marl slope was utilized for tombs, of which we found three in a cutting that we made across the line of trench. As the depth of sand is now twenty-five feet over the tombs, we did not carry on further clearance here. To test the matter, we cut at the inner end of the south ravine a large clearance which revealed the end of the deep ditch with upright sides.

Both of our clearances can be seen in the air view, pl. iii.

46. The approach to the entrance of the city was up the end of the north ravine, see pls. i, iii, li. In the position between the city walls on either side of the ravine, lies a row of large blocks of stone (base pl. iv), evidently foundations of the gateway. These blocks are a later rebuilding, as late pottery was beneath them, but obviously the gate must have been here, by the lie of the walls. The gateway was skew to the sides of the ravine, so that no battering ram could be brought to bear, and men attacking the gate would be so penned in that they must be crushed by any stones rolled down the steep side of the ravine. The detail of position was rather disturbed, for the Australian cavalry during the late War had cut in the quarters for horses here, as being the most sheltered position. All over the air view, pl. iii, will be seen the meandering trenches on the hill due to Turkish and British occupation. These trenches confused the later remains of Roman period, but did not affect the earlier buildings.

47. The first excavations made here, in 1928, by Mr. Starkey and our students, were on the south end of the hill. These exposed the remaining part of a fort, which guarded the south ravine; from the pottery, this is dated to the beginning of the xviiiith dynasty. As only a small part was cleared to the bottom, this is left to be described when further work is done on this end.

In 1929, I felt that the north end of the hill was likely to give important results. First, it was the most open to cool winds needed during the greater part of the year. Second, it was near the entrance and would guard that. Third, it was nearest to the valuable pasture and open water in the valley, at Shellal (pl. v) about two miles to the north, and commanded a wide view over that part of the country. This pasture is essential for a desert outpost, being about 25 miles south of the Judaeian grass land, and would be necessarily held for the road toward Egypt. The views in pl. v I owe to Miss Tufnell, as in consequence of the press of work I had no time to visit the spot.

The excavation was accordingly begun on the north end but, in order to secure its completion to ground level, only a small area was attacked. It is a mistake to open up the later levels of a site if the work cannot be carried to completion;

the area selected must be such as can be exhausted. The area of the ground cleared was only about a sixth, or including outworks a quarter, of that cleared at Gerar. Hence much fewer objects could be expected; but, even so, it was far less productive than Gerar. There were scarcely any pottery figures, or tools, or necklaces and ornaments: the difference between a trading town and a military fort is obvious.

48. We begin this account with the earliest remains. Along the northern edge of the hill there appeared a bank of marl, heaped up, the section of which is on pl. xiii. It slopes up from the inside of the fort at about 354 ft. to 373 ft., has a flat top about 18 ft. wide, and then slopes down the long face on the north for over a hundred feet. On the top of it is a double wall, filled in between with earth. In case the outside were attacked and broken, there would still be the inner wall over five feet thick which could stand by itself. Such is the section near the middle of the north side; at the north-east corner the bank is from about 355 to 370 ft. high, the lower of the two section lines here, reading on the scale to the right hand.

On the plan, pl. LII, the sides of the Hyksos wall are marked as found to the west at about the middle of the north end, also just above the word "Hyksos," and again on the curve near the east wall of the black building. The curve is drawn as seems probable through these points, but has not been found continuously in the eastern part. The thin walls in open outline are what have been traced beneath the black building. By their levels they are doubtless of the Hyksos period, but they do not seem to be parts of any uniform building. The levels are marked at the side of each wall, the numbers referring to the top and bottom of the portion which remains. All levels on these plans are to have 300 added to them; as the buildings all stood between 300 and 400 ft. level, there could be no confusion by omitting 300 and so relieving a crowded plan.

On looking at the levels in ZG, on pl. lii, a wall based at 52.5 is cut down at its top to 55.4; over that is a wall based at 54.11 cut down to 57.9 in ZR; and that again is covered by a wall in ZL based at 60.1, which has been cut down to 61.5 to allow of basing the black walls at 62.9. (The spot between feet and inches is placed on the bottom level of figures, to distinguish it from a

decimal point.) Similarly in ZR a cobble wall based at 57.1 and cut down at 59.1, is crossed by a brick wall based at 59 and ruined at 61.3. From the varying angles, these walls do not belong to any regular system.

In this level of the Hyksos age were found (see pl. I) at 357.2 a scarab no. 576 imitating Senusert I; this suggests that here was an early Hyksos settlement, perhaps before the end of the xiith dynasty. Scarab 578, also Hyksos, was at 360 or 361 level, 26 inches below the black foundations. The immense wall of Shishak occupies the ground adjacent to the Hyksos wall, and prevents clearing to the north of what is shown. The eastern side of the hill has fallen away by denudation, so that the Hyksos wall has disappeared at this point.

On these plans, the Greek letters refer to the sizes of the bricks, as on the diagram of pl. lxiii.

49. The large, well-built, block of halls which was built over the Hyksos work, is doubtless the Egyptian Residency for a governor. It had a floor level varying from 368.2 to 369.2 (see pl. liv), and the base of the walls varied from 362.3 to 365.6 (pl. lii). These levels are marked on the black plan. There is a marked difference of construction in different parts. All of the foundation walls on pl. lii are of brickwork, for some four to six feet up to floor level. These will be seen in pl. liii, 4, 5: the floor level is marked by the doorways near the top of the walling. Below that, the brickwork is regular and continuous. Above the doorways the wall sometimes projects slightly, as in 4, or recedes as in 5. On examining the walls above floor level, those of the west side are of solid brickwork, especially seen in chambers YA, YB, pl. liv, photographed in liii. The other walls are of rammed earth and scrap brick, faced with a firm coat of clay plaster. Into this plaster the framings of the slighter doorways were sunk, evidently the wooden frame was erected first. The stout posts of the main doorcases, about 5 inches square, were also erected before the brickwork, and the bricks were set against them. This change of material of the walls indicates reconstruction.

Another evidence of reconstruction is the south-east outer wall adjoining the steps; this has been entirely renewed, and not quite in line with the older brickwork.

The final building was roofed with cedar beams, and the whole was burnt at last. The date of this burning was certainly after Sety I, as the dress of the governor on the ivory carving, pl. liii, is of that age, and this work was burnt in the final fire.

Now, looking at Egyptian history, Aohmes I drove the Hyksos out of this region at Sharuhén (Tell Sheria), and pushed up into Zahi, Phoenicia. It is probably to him that should be attributed the post-Hyksos fort at the South end, with bricks of $22 \times 15\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and similar very fine yellow brickwork of the small west wall at 380 ft. level on pl. xiii. The next recorded activity in Syria was by Tehutmes I fighting in the far north at Naharaina. He is not likely to have troubled to fortify a place on the frontier next to Egypt. Then, under Tehutmes II and Hatshepsut, the hold on Syria had weakened, and Tehutmes III had to assemble his army in Egypt before entering Syria, as the chiefs of southern Syria were in revolt. His war would be the probable time for building a strong centre on the road to Palestine. The brickwork of the lower part of the fort is not of the fine yellow clay of the south fort, but of browner earth, and is of about 19×10 inch bricks. This fort of Tehutmes, built with deep foundations in 1480 B.C., remained till the revolt under Akhenaten, which would reach it about 1360. Then the walls above ground were broken down. On the reconquest by Sety I, marked by a stele of his 1st year at Beth-shan, in 1326, the Residency would be renewed, and to that date not only should the earth walls be assigned, but also the upper brick walls, as the bricks there differ from those of the foundations, being about 22×14 inches. This building by Sety would have lasted on, as there is no sign of revolt there, as late as Rameses III, and the line of Philistine lords goes on unchanged, from Sety I to the end of the xxth dynasty, in or after 1100 B.C.

The evidence of pottery agrees with this. The earlier Philistine pottery is found on the floor level of the Residency at 368, 369 level, with part of a massive hard pottery cartouche with a figure of Set, and probably of Sety II, 1210 B.C. At 370 and 372 level is Philistine pottery like that of tomb 532, about 1130 or later. Lastly, who burnt the building? The Israelites do not seem to have reached this region, which was still in the hands of Philistine lords as far as Ziklag about 1020 B.C. The slave raids of the Amalekites, in which they

burnt Ziklag with fire and carried everything away, are very likely to have extended to an important place like Beth-pelet which was abandoned by the Egyptians. It is in the fighting in the close of Philistine power that we may date the fall of the old Residency.

On pl. LIII, the laying of the brickwork of the foundations is marked in detail at no. 6, taken at the junction of walls between ZR and ZP. The steps in no. 3 were at the south-east corner, as on pl. lii. No sunshine was available in the last few days before I left, hence the dullness of the view. In no. 2 pl. lii is the fire pit, marked in a recess by the door between YR, YS. The floor was very smoothly finished with white plaster, and the fire pit well lined with a spherical bottom. Ashes were in it, and the lower part of a broken jar, also full of ashes, stuck into the hole; this was the last fire of a porter at the north door.

On pl. LIV the destructive effects of cutting grain pits in later times are obvious, in the large blank circles in the plan. At the top of the steps the entry was by a porch, which was well paved with a cement of broken shells in lime mortar. In the central hall some later building is marked here by diagonal white lines; this was a sort of squatters' work in the ruins of the old place, with stucco floors. In chamber YC, divided from YB by a later wall, lay the burnt box with ivory inlay, pl. lv, and a water-jar full of sulphur, such as is found now in workings to the north of this region. The fire in the south-east part had been so strong that it had partly fused broken pottery on the floor. In one doorway of YV, there were the stumps of the doorposts burnt to charcoal, and all about the rooms lay the burnt beams, in the heart of which pieces of cedar wood lay amid the charcoal. At the south-west corner, and at the north-east there were steps which led to the upper floor or roof.

The lines on the plan along the south side of the building show the footings of the brick wall, and the levels of these are placed beside them. The little triangle in YD is the place of the government survey mark; this, and the triangle marked N of our survey, will be seen on each sheet of plan. Of small objects of the xixth dynasty level there are, pl. l, 577 a very debased Hyksos scarab; 579 one of the latest toggle pins with large ribbed head; 371 the tip of a razor of the usual form.

50. Pl. LV. Band of ivory from a box, burnt and broken up. The scenes begin at the left side. Half of a palm tree bounds the end. A servant waits behind the chair of an Egyptian governor, who holds up a bowl to be filled by an attendant before him. Both hold lotuses. Next is a dancing girl performing to the piping of another girl behind her. Here the ivory has been broken up. In the second piece are two men, each bearing a pole across the shoulder, with a group of ducks hanging from each end. Another man follows with a calf over his shoulders. After another break is the third piece, here divided in two, overlapping; it shows the scene of netting birds in the marshes, the men plontering about in the water and mud, to pull the clap net; papyrus stems are seen behind. Beyond are two young bulls, facing opposite ways; at the end, half of a palm tree as at the beginning.

These fragments were found in the chamber YC of the Residency of the xixth dynasty, pl. liv. The inlaid box had been thrown down on rough ground, crushed by the fall of burning beams, and carbonised. First, the undecorated woodwork was removed by a coat of chilling paraffin wax, to avoid penetration. Then when the earth, full of chips of burnt ivory, was reached, very hot paraffin was used to penetrate deeply and consolidate the whole mass. In one lump, about three feet long, it was removed and brought to London. There it was melted inch by inch with an electric heater, the earth scraped away as paraffin mud, and the chips of ivory rescued. After all visible pieces were saved, the whole mud was washed with melted paraffin until it was thoroughly searched. The fragments were then fitted together, during some weeks, by Mr. Harding and Mr. Colt. Finally, they will be permanently mounted on slate slips.

The whole subject is purely Egyptian in idea; no such troping in the marshes could occur in Palestine. It was evidently done to order for the Egyptian Resident, but the workmanship is Syrian; no such palms were ever drawn in Egypt, the heads and faces are not Egyptian, the bulls are Cretan in style. It is the first piece of fine execution by a Syrian artist that has been yet found, although so much beautiful metal work is represented in paintings. The style of the dress of the Resident is of the reign of Sety I; it cannot be placed before the revolt against Akhenaten, nor as late as Rameses II. The photograph here is only an interim publication, awaiting the final replacing of fragments.

51. Pl. LVI. The buildings immediately succeeding on the destruction of the Egyptian Residency are very confused in plan. The only definite unit was the portico VE. From VE to VK is a frontage wall facing north, with a stone paving south of it (lvii, 1): this part was therefore not roofed. South of this is a row of four blocks; these are seen in plate lvii, 3, looked down upon from the south. The two in the middle of the row are higher, apparently door jambs, see the south view in lvii, 2; the outer two stones are raised, and of a smaller size as if they were the footing of two columns supporting the portico front. The levels put on the plan 75.7 76.6 76.0 are those of the tops of the stones, 74.6 is the door sill between them. 73.8 is the level of the stone. This portico had been repeatedly re-floored; at the west end there was a stone paving at 74.1, another at 75.0, and a brick paving at 75.10. The back wall, to the south, was based at 73.10. The wall on the east end had been twice rebuilt, at 70.8 and 74.5, with a cobble-stone layer to each wall. In the levels stated for walls, the cobble foundations are distinguished from the brick walls (shaded); where no such distinction is entered, it is only a brick wall. This little open court north of the portico was 24 ft. long, and 6 ft. wide. The portico itself was about 8 ft. deep. The rest of the buildings here had no permanence, but seem to have been pulled down every fifty years and rebuilt. The separation of properties is well marked, see the double walls between VD and VW, between VC and VM, between WM and WQ, between WC and WA. There were small owners, very jealous of their rights. All the area toward YA and YB was merely a rubbish ground piled up with ashes, over the old ruins of the Residency, to 380 ft. level. Very little was found in this town level; only a clay seal impress (l, 581), a bit of limestone scratched with palm branches, 583; and a bronze adze of the shouldered form 584.

Pl. LVIII. Above this very confused building at 371 to 375 level, there is a rather more regular lay-out at about 375 to 380. Every wall had been levelled down to below 381.6, ready for the building of Shishak. We can hardly doubt that these buildings are due to David or Solomon. Toward the south side of the excavation was a large hall, UN, 26 ft. long. Further west there is the UJ building, and then the butt ends of a row of walls, of which the connecting wall was lost, probably dug away for the foundations of Shishak. The

row of parallel walls suggests a large building. The middle part was mainly ash-bed, and the wall of Shishak hinders any clearance further north.

52. Pl. LIX. Here we reach again Egyptian civilisation and good order. The building is of the same style as that of Shishak at Gerar, the foundations are four or five courses deep, all laid in clean sand, the bricks are of 17 to 21 inches as at Gerar, and of the same fine yellow clay. There is no other period of building with these characters. The relation of the great wall to the older levels is given in pl. xiii. It is 17 feet thick, sunk down 9 feet into the ash bed to give it a secure footing inside the line of the old Hyksos bank. Then a lining wall 6 feet thick was added upon the ash bed inside, making a broad wall of 23 feet wide, for a look-out and fighting platform. This was repaired and added to piece-meal in later times. The grand scale and solid building of Shishak, here and at Gerar, gives a new sense of the importance of his conquest. It was not merely a raid on Judah, but an occupation in force, employing in the south thousands of brick-makers, and putting up a great triumphal stele at Megiddo. The views of this great wall are on pl. lvii; 5 is the inner face; 6 shows our cut through it, with the inner wall and ash bed removed so as to show the rough brick below the floor level, and the smooth plastered face of the wall above F. On the inner wall, the junction of the ash bed, A, with the brickwork, B, is marked. In view 4, the end of the deep foundation is shown, resting on cobblestones, and sunk down through the ash bed which is on the left hand. The rest of the foundation, and upper part of the wall, have been entirely denuded on the right hand, by rains and wind on the north face.

Within the wall there stood a large block of regular building 79 ft. long and 35 ft. wide, laid out parallel to the wall, and obviously by its size and regularity a government building. The two levels recorded in the plan of the chambers are those of the base of the walls, and of the laid brick floors marked F. These floors vary from 383.1 to 384 level: the walls were still from three to six feet high, well protected by the immense bulwark. Beneath the brick floor of chamber RH were laid the three bone figures of Hathor or Ashtoreth and a Syrian god, see pl. xxvii. These were probably protective amulets.

A block of building, of black brick capped with brown, is on the east side, RW. Only at the higher level, toward the south, this overlaid a thick brick pavement of three courses, of which we did not find the definite edge. All of this must have been of the time of Shishak, or slightly later. There was nothing found at this level except some iron lance heads and a fibula (pl. 1, 596-599).

53. Pl. LX. It is astonishing how blank the Greek period is at Beth-pelet. Very few pieces of Greek pottery were found, and only one broken kylix of degenerate black figure ware, about 500 B.C., represents painted forms. No buildings of importance appear, only a few disconnected walls, and one large block of brickwork PK, which was cut through for the deep foundation of the Roman fort. A corn pit near station N had its base at 390.4, and top about 396. It was full of pottery fragments, with Defenneh handles of 600 B.C. (corpus 47 Y) and other pieces rather later.

On the same plate is the plan of two Roman houses which were uncovered near the middle of the city. The south entrance was, beside a large stone jamb, into an open court, a second court behind, and yet a third with a tank in the middle. Chambers were on each side. Only the rough stone cobble foundations are left; the floors are at about 382 level. The other house to the north had also an open court with chambers around it.

54. Pl. LXI. The final construction on the hill was the Roman fort. Of this, only the cobble-stone foundations were complete, and in a few places were some square-dressed blocks of sandstone of the visible walls. All such squared stone is entered on the plan with joints to measure; the cobble-stone is only drawn in kind. The main body is the square fort, 51 feet by 66 feet; inside was an open court NL, and on three sides of that were chambers.

On the west was another thick wall parallel, in which was a wide gateway filled up with rough blocks. This wall is shown in lxii, 4, with the blocked gate toward the right hand.

Further west the hill slopes down, and contemporary buildings were at a lower level. In the fort the floor is 397.5 level; in the western building it is sixteen feet lower, 379. The western hall has two sandstone columns in it (see lxii, 3) covered with white stucco. The brick walls (solid, black) seem like a later addition; a tank in QF was probably a bath. On the floor of this hall, sunk

just under the dust, were three hoards of coins of the first century. The latest of these was of the vth year of Nero, A.D. 58-9, and as there does not appear to be much coinage, if any, after that abundant supply, until the revolt in 66, we may infer that this mass of building was put up during the war of Vespasian and Titus in 67-70. A strong post here would be of use in the isolating of the Jews which was Vespasian's policy.

The groups of Judæan coins were all of the same age, comprising small copper of Herod Agrippa I, 42 A.D.; Claudius and Agrippina, 54 A.D.; Nero and Britannicus, 54 A.D., and the greater were part of Nero in 50 A.D. With one lot was a silver tetradrachm of Antioch, of good work, under Nero. The date of deposit must have been therefore about 70, and this fairly dates the building of the fortress here.

To the same period must be assigned the great revetment wall at the fort of the hill, marked in black on pl. li, "Roman revetment"; see the view in pl. lxii, 6. This view was taken during a flood in the wady, and the rush of water hides the lower courses of the wall. It is faced with large, well-squared, blocks of sandstone; behind these is a mass of blocks (see 5), in regular courses laid in hard lime concrete. In this I found some scraps of Roman pottery, with close ribbing as used in the 1st century. This great mass is 360 feet long, varying up to 30 feet thick, and about 10 feet of the height is visible, but how deep the foundation may be is unknown. Lately the flood has been cutting much deeper along the wall face, and exposing facing blocks which had hitherto escaped pillage. At the south end the wall had a mass added to the end, slightly in advance of the face. The flood has cut deeply around the south end, and threatens to work behind it, and eventually to isolate it.

55. Pl. LXIII. Copies of the painting on two Philistine vases are at the top, in continuation of these in pl. xiii. Below is the diagram of the sizes of bricks. In order to compare those of different ages, both the length and the breadth must be observed, and the readiest way to see the grouping is to mark the dimensions on a diagram such as this. The length of the bricks is noted along the top edge, the breadth along the margin. The extent of variation of size in one wall, from the smallest to the largest lengths and breadths, is marked by a diagonal line. Thus it is plain whether

two walls are really of the same group or stand apart. Each group that can be considered distinct is lettered with a Greek letter, and the same letter is marked by the wall on the plan. Therefore in looking of the plan it is seen at once which building has bricks of the same size as any other. For Gerar, a similar diagram was used, but only a list was published.

56. Pls. LXIV-LXVII. The detailed plans of the cemeteries show how the tombs were grouped. In cemetery 500, the straight line of five great tombs of the Philistine lords is most striking. They proceed in age from north to south. The first (544) is larger than any private tomb, and is followed by those of the largest size dated from 1320 to 1050 B.C. (562). The number of bodies indicate that these are family tombs, each containing two or three generations. They cover the period from the Egyptian resettlement under Sety I down to the beginning of the rise of Jewish power under David. To the south of these lies the Hyksos cemetery, with a very different form of tomb, and placed quite irregularly, opening from the north, instead of the east. The graves in each group which are exceptional are lettered with H or P to show which are Hyksos or Philistine. The 700 cemetery contains a small group of Hyksos graves; the others were of varied ages, some as late as Greek times. The 800 cemetery was mostly of the sixteenth dynasty; 100 cemetery is of the sixteenth to the seventeenth dynasty. The cemetery 600 is of the same age, and cemetery 200 begins about the same time but was largely of the eighteenth dynasty. Thus we have recovered probably most of the history of the place, except during the eighteenth dynasty of purely Egyptian occupation.

57. Pls. LXVIII-LXXI. The sheets of tomb registers are on the same lines as those in previous volumes. The dimensions of the graves are stated on the north and east sides, followed by the depth. For the body, the direction of the head and of the face is stated; but generally the tombs had been so much disturbed by past robbery that the position could not be settled. The dynasty is stated from the division of the Hyksos style of work between the seventeenth and eighteenth dynasty, from the dating by Egyptian king's scarabs at the late eighteenth to twentieth dynasties, and by the style of Egyptian scarabs and amulets down to the thirtieth. The fixing of the periods more exactly depends on identifying building levels with the Egyptian

invasions that are recorded. After these means had indicated a large number of tomb datings, then the pottery types found in those tombs served to date other tombs. The dates of the pottery types are stated on each drawing from Gerar and Beth-pelet in the *Corpus of Palestinian Pottery*. The registers of cemetery 500 are treated differently from the others. The Hyksos series, dated by scarab styles, was so valuable for the history, that it was set out much more fully in pls. xiv, xv, and placed in what is presumed to be the original order. To this is added the registers of the xviiith dynasty tomb and the five great Philistine tombs, in order to mark the contrast of types, the extinction of most, and the incoming of new types. The rest of 500 cemetery, which was not so clearly dateable, is put together in the order of numbers on pl. lxix.

The pottery forms are published, with those of previous excavators in Palestine, as a complete *corpus*, with an additional *corpus* of all the forms of beads at Beth-pelet. Copies are not included in the regular volumes sent to all subscribers, but are sold at 30s. separately, or supplied to our subscribers for 25s. Librarians and others desiring to complete the series should apply soon as the edition is not large.

CHAPTER VIII

THE CONNECTIONS WITH LITERARY SOURCES.

58. To realize the gain to knowledge by the results of the work here described, we may summarise the bearings of it on the history which was already known. The period of the Hyksos or Shepherd Kings has long been one of the most obscure ages of Egypt. The hatred of the Egyptians had blotted out what might have given us their history, and only half a dozen tombs, and two earth forts, which I found, have witnessed to their work in Egypt. Otherwise we have only their scarabs, without any further history. This is all that was known, before the work at Beth-pelet.

The first question about them is whether they were a whole population, or only a ruling class like the Turks. In Egypt the pottery in their tombs is purely Egyptian; now, in Palestine, we find that it is purely Palestinian, the larger kinds being identical with those of Byblos. Therefore the styles which they followed were those of the

country in which they happened to be, and they had no distinctive pottery of their own. This seems to prove that they were only a ruling caste in Palestine, and similarly, as we know, in Egypt.

In other ways they also borrowed; their most usual amulet was imitated from the Egyptian scarab, to which they took a particular fancy. Not only did they import it from Egypt, but they made it very commonly, as we see by the continual departure in forms and in execution, farther and farther from the Egyptian types. These scarabs unquestionably belonged to the Hyksos, as they bear the names of the three greatest of their kings, and also some thirty out of the total of thirty-eight kings stated in history.

The earth fort was their mode of defence. The fortification of the mound of Beth-pelet is essentially by long steep slopes and not by a great wall; thus, though on a hill, it resembles the earth forts of Yehudiyeh and Heliopolis, which are already recognized as Hyksos. This principle belongs to plain-dwellers, as seen in other camps in North Syria, and is at one with the Central Asian earth forts or Tepes of the Turkomans. This points to such an origin for the Hyksos; the Semite always thought of a city as walled.

The rule of the Hyksos kings in Northern Egypt and Palestine was certainly united under the great kings of the xvth dynasty; when the xvth dynasty succeeded, we find a marked change in the pottery, shown here at the beginning of pl. x. After this, well on in the xvth, there was still a united rule, as there was the same treasurer, Ha-al, in both countries.




The weapons of the Hyksos were flat-based daggers, with a mid rib, or were even hollowed in at the base, a peculiar type imported from Crete (Palaikastro, *Ann. Brit. Sch. Athens*, 1923, supp. xxiv). There were also tanged daggers, merging into round-ended knives of Cypriote style.

The black pricked pottery was largely used by the Hyksos in Egypt, and at Byblos and Megiddo. But it did not belong to them, as it is absent from Gerar and Beth-pelet. Nor did it belong to Cyprus, as Cypriote daggers are at both of these places. Presumably it was Anatolian or North Syrian.

The Hyksos burial customs differed from those of Syria, Egypt, and Greece, as the body was not swathed or composed, but buried in whatever was the attitude at death.

59. The identity of work and designs of the early Hyksos scarabs with those of the xiith dynasty, leaves no room for a decadence of the xiiith between them. If the break-up of the xiith dynasty was due to pressure from Hyksos in the north, and the rise of Edfu in the south, the xvth dynasty may have been contemporary with the xiiith. We next observe that the total of the xiiith, xivth and xvith dynasties is the same as the total of the xvth and xviith dynasties of Hyksos, except for 10 years of Kames after the expulsion.

The difficulty that has been felt, in trying to compress the xiiith-xvith dynasties into two centuries, is entirely due to assuming that the Kahun papyrus (about the rise of Sirius) was dated by the vague year. If dated by the seasonal year (from mid-winter), no difficulty remains in the recorded history. The seasonal year was the original, as is proved by the signs for the seasons agreeing with the events.

- 1st season  growth, December-March
 2nd "  housing, April-July
 3rd "  inundation, August-Nov.

This reckoning was in use, with three other calendars, in the xiith dynasty (see *Ancient Egypt*, 1929, 33), and the seasonal fixed year is still the agricultural year in Egypt.

The settlement of this chronology removes the only obstacle to an agreed position for early Cretan and European dating.

60. Passing on in the history, the tomb with nine bodies, and scarabs of Amenhetep III and Rameses II, shows how completely Hyksos styles had given way to Egyptian influence. The cessation of Cretan patterns between those of 1600 and 1200 B.C. is due to the politics of the land changing with the Egyptian occupation.

In the revolt under Akhenaten, when Egyptian influence fell, the Syrian view is given by the symbolical scene of the winged Syrian god seizing and spearing the royal Egyptian uraeus.

For the second Egyptian occupation there is the scene, carved by a Syrian artist, of the Egyptian governor seated amid his luxury, waited on by Syrians. By the dress this is dated to Sety I, and from that time begins the row of five great family tombs of the Philistine chiefs, which con-

tinue until about the rise of the Jewish control under David.

61. From these Philistine tombs comes the earliest steel dagger, of about 1320 B.C., the various types of Philistine pottery, with designs of older times brought from Crete, and the burial custom of using pottery coffins. This series shows how the Philistine influence ruled here long before the break-up of Crete and the invasion under Rameses III.

On reaching Jewish times, the list of 38 of "the uttermost cities of Judah," in the book of Joshua, can be identified with modern names in half the instances. Their positions in this list show that Tell Fara is the ancient Beth-pelet.

The exclusiveness of the Philistine in the supply of metals left the Israelites fixed in the neolithic stage, and about 1100 B.C. they were still keeping up the regular neolithic type of hoe and were chipping flints on a large scale.

62. The military importance of Beth-pelet explains how the Pelethites came to be so prominent as David's body guard. We now realize how David, exiled from his family support, recruited the fighters of the southern plain, and continued to retain them as his guards, apart from the national Jewish levy under Joab. The captain of this guard was Benaiah son of Jehoiada, who was chief in the "Assembly of El," the religious head of the whole group of southern cities. To counteract the influence of the southerners, and prevent the rise of the half-Hittite Solomon, Joab set up Adonijah, son of a Hebronite woman. After the failure of this pro-Jewish movement, Solomon, as soon as he was in power, ordered Benaiah to slay Joab, so the Old Guard at last triumphed over the hill men. The Pelethites of David's exile are the main factor in the politics of the reign.

63. The jewellery of the Pelethites in the time of Solomon was much richer than that of the Egyptians of that period. This wealth of Palestine reflects the acquisition of the trade routes; both the southern route of Ezion-geber and the northern route by the Euphrates were in Solomon's hands. Thus holding all the traffic between east and west, and acting as an astute merchant in horses and linen as recorded, Solomon readily made his land the richest of that age.

The position of Shishak has been greatly underrated. Not only did he conquer Jerusalem, but he was the greatest of builders in South Palestine.

Tens of thousands of men must have been occupied in brick-making and building, for the great wall twenty-two feet thick, and the town buildings of Beth-pelet, also the entire rebuilding of Gerar. His foundations are the deepest known, and are laid in clean sand. His conquest extended to north of Megiddo, as he put up there a colossal tablet, of which a piece has been found.

Later, Vespasian fortified Beth-pelet heavily, as a bridle on the Jews passing to Egypt, according to his policy of holding them till they could be overwhelmed.

Thus, for over two thousand years this place was of high political value, and we have reaped much more Egyptian history, about the darker ages, than has ever been gathered before.



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TELL FARA, BETH-PELET. FROM SOUTH EAST. N.W. CORNER.



- Jos. XVI, 21—36

1 Qabtz-El

2 Oder *Atara*

3 Yagur *Wogair*

4 Qynah

5 Dymunah

6 Ododeh *Edeid*

7 Qedesh *Qudeis*

8 Hatzur *Hadhira*

9 Ytnan

10 Zyf

11 Thelem

12 Bealoth

13 Hatzur

14 Hadattah *Haddadat*

15 Qeriut

16 Hetzrun

17 Amam *Mamdi*

18 Shema

19 Moladah, *Imwaled*

20 Hatzur gaddeh, *Ergeidia*

21 Heshmon, *Ashaabani*

22 Beth palet, *Fara*

23 Hatzur shuol, *Hathira*

24 Bir Sheba *B. es Saba*

25 Bizyoth-Yah, *Izaheita*

26 Boleh *Bellabi*

27 Oyyim

28 Ozem *Azama*

29 El-tulad *El-tola*

30 Keçyl *Aseili*

31 Hermah

32 Tziqlag *Aslug*

33 Madmannah

34 Çan Çannah *Sana*

35 Lebaoth

36 Shilhym

37 Oyn

38 Rimmon *W. Roman*
- Neh. XI, 25—30

1 Yeqabtz-El

(2 Yeshua
- Jos. XIX, 1—8

3 Moladah

3 Moladah
- Jos. XV, 1—4

7 Adar

(1 Salt Sea

(2 Lashun *Lisan*

(3 Oqrabbym

(4 Zin

5 Qadesh Barneo

6 Hezron

(8 Qarqod *Ghargada*
- I Sam. XXX, 27—31

2 Bethel

11 Hermah

1 Tziqlag
- 12 Kur Oshan

(5 Aroer *Arareh*

3 S. Ramoth
- 4 Beth-phelet

5 H-Shual

4 H-Shual

1 Bir Sheba

(2 Sheba, Tell es Saba

5 Balah, Bilhah (Chr.)

6 Azam

7 Eltola

(8 Bethul

9 Hermah

10 Tziqlag

(11 Beth markaboth

(12 Hatzar Susah *Shushi*

13 Beth Lebaoth

(14 Sharuhén, *Sharieh*

15 Oyn

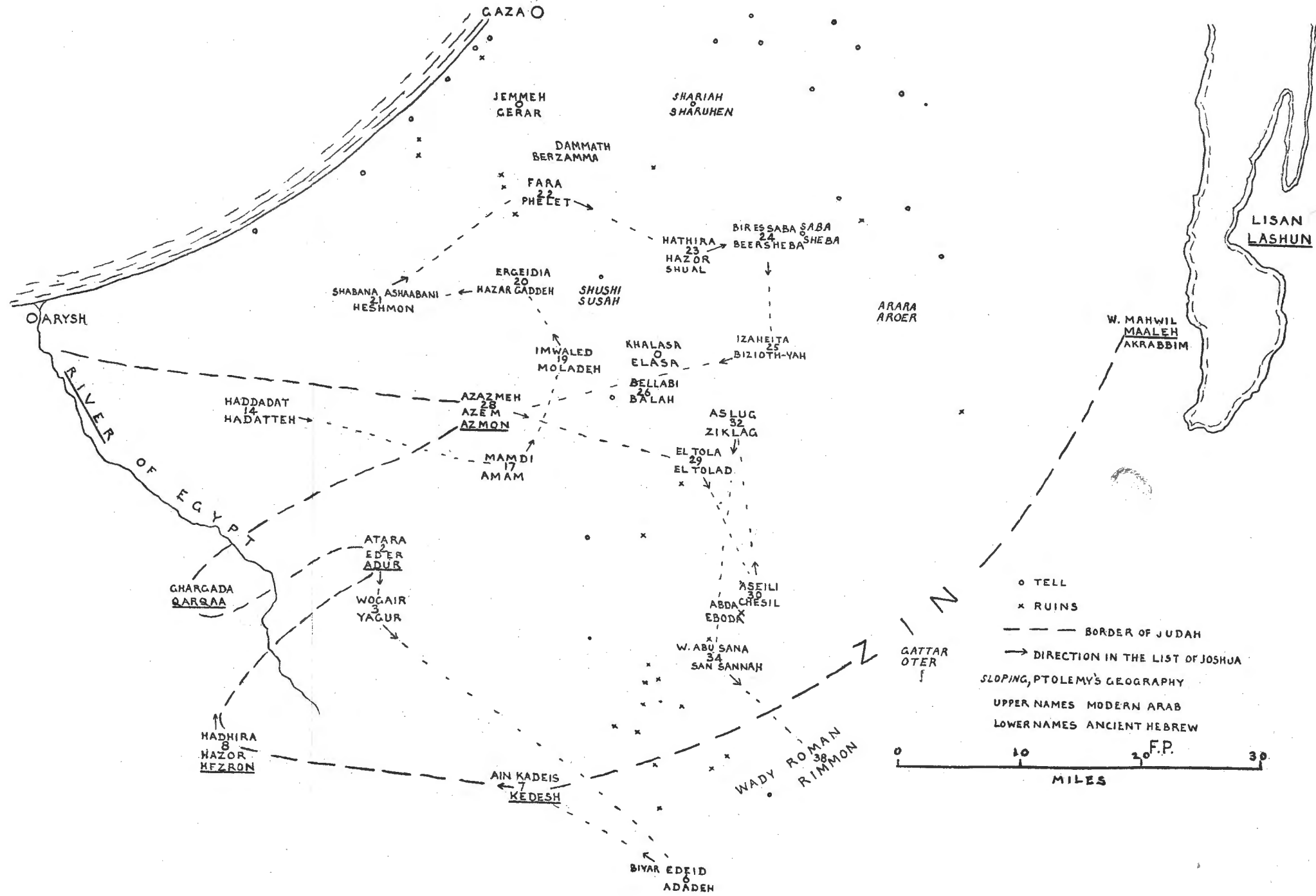
16 Remmon

17 Oter *Gattar*

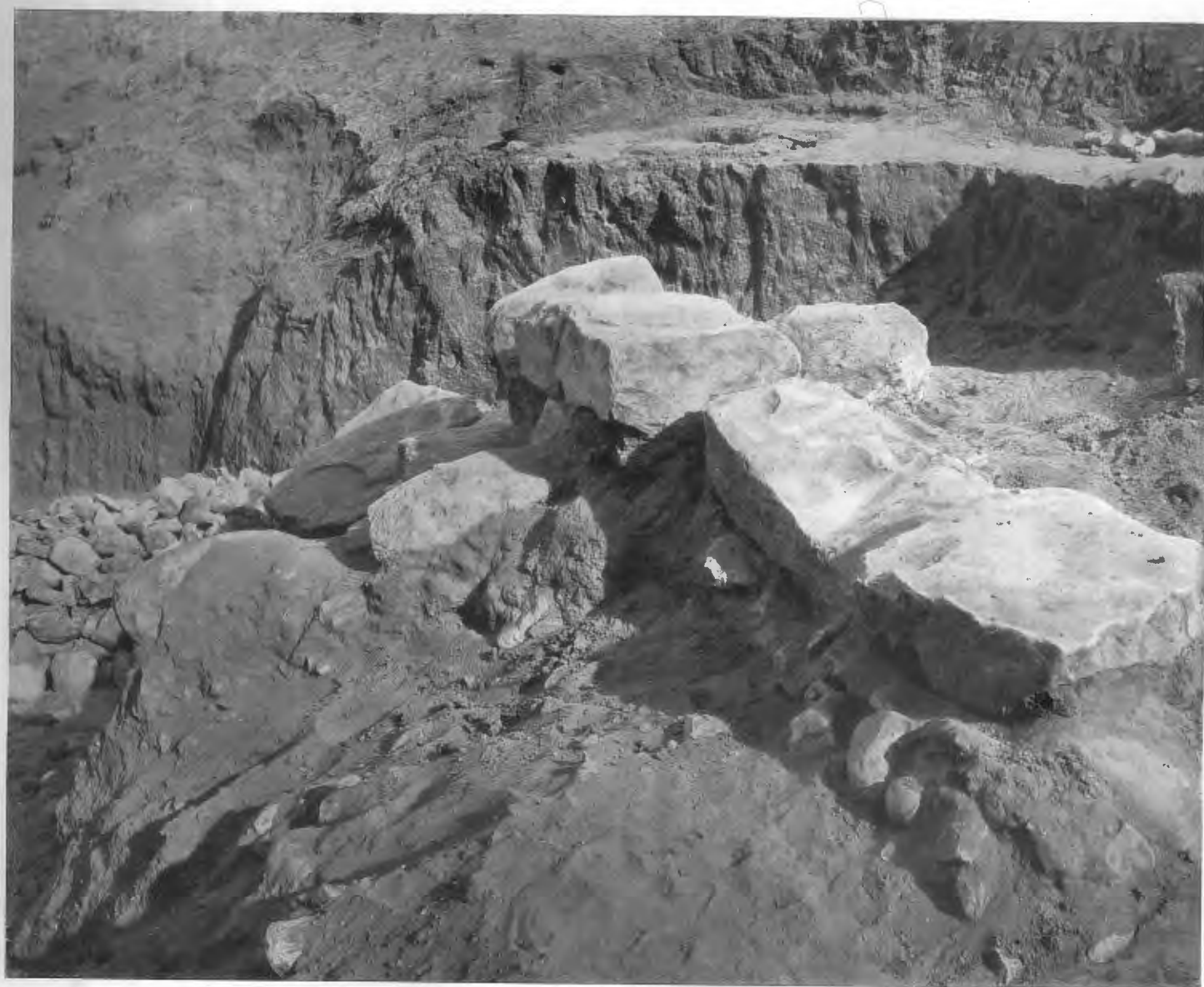
18 Oshan

19 Baalath-bir

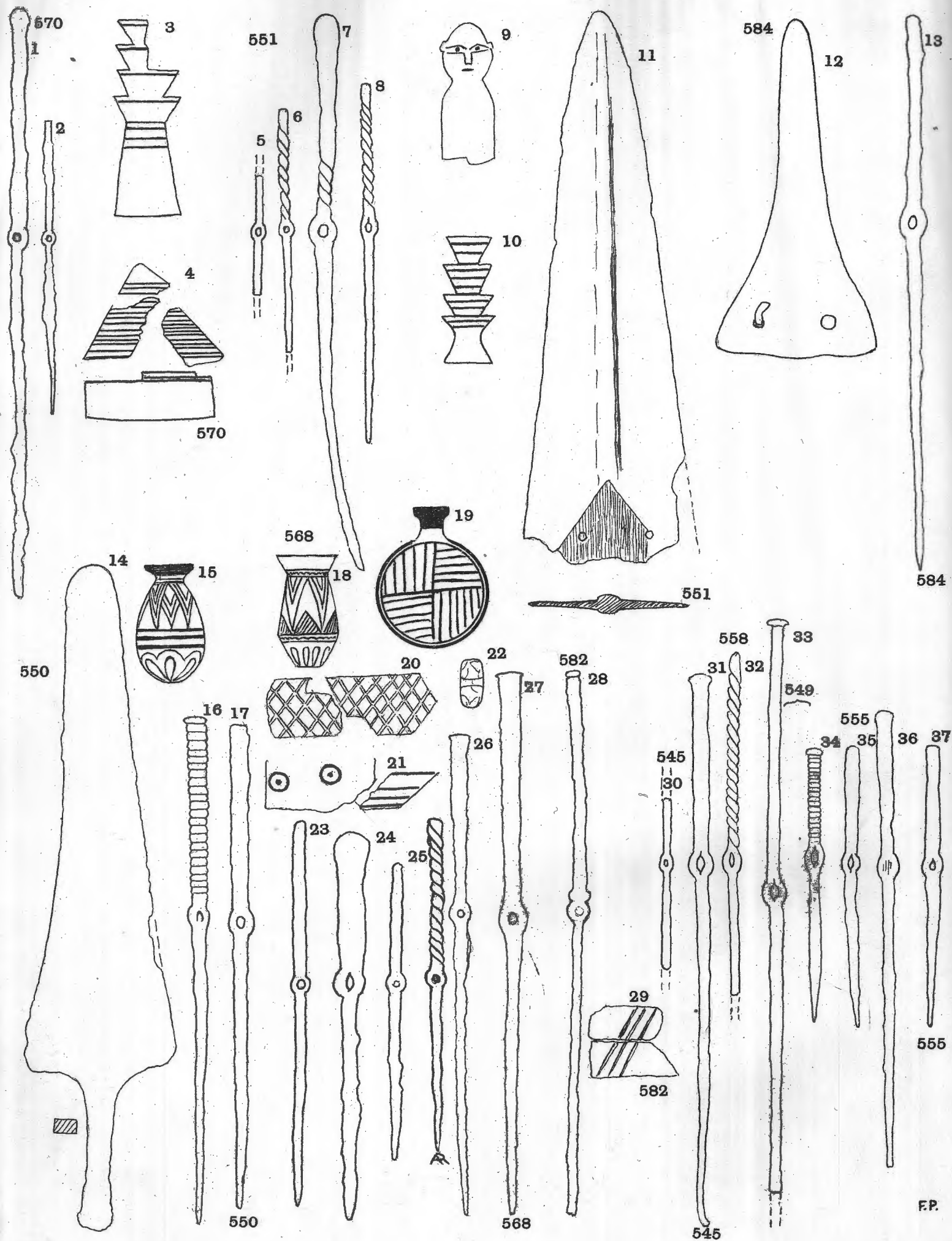
20 Ramoth of South





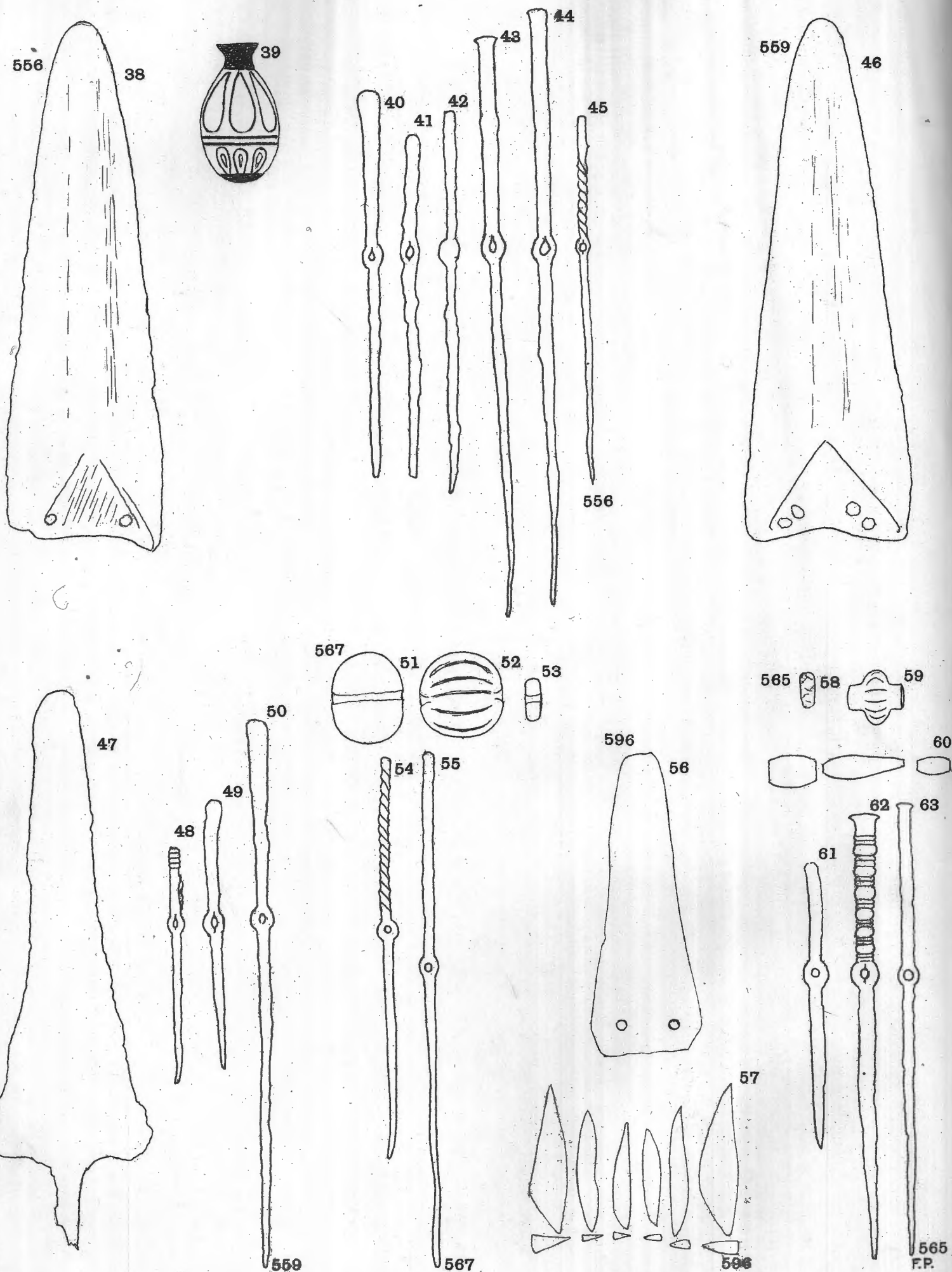




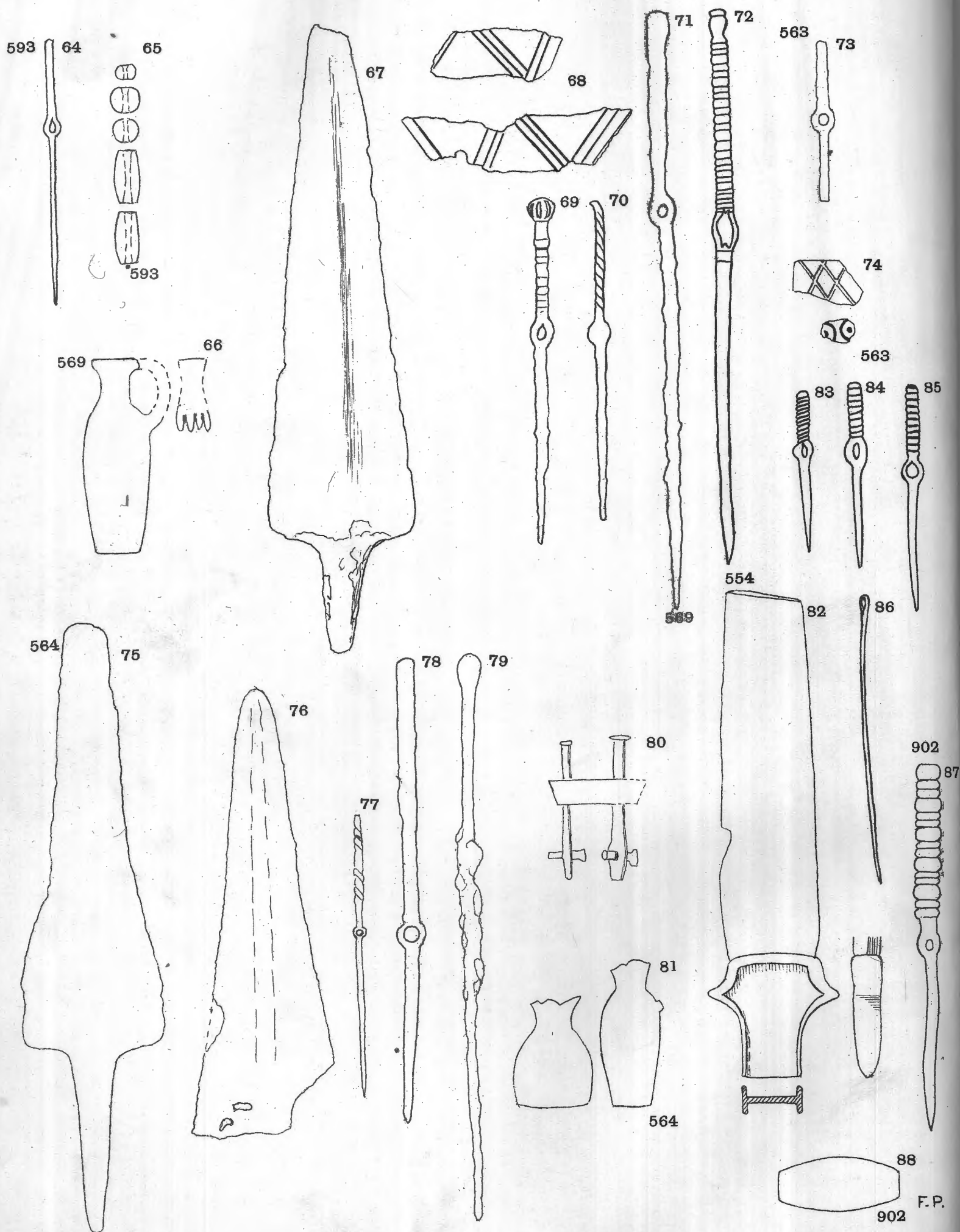














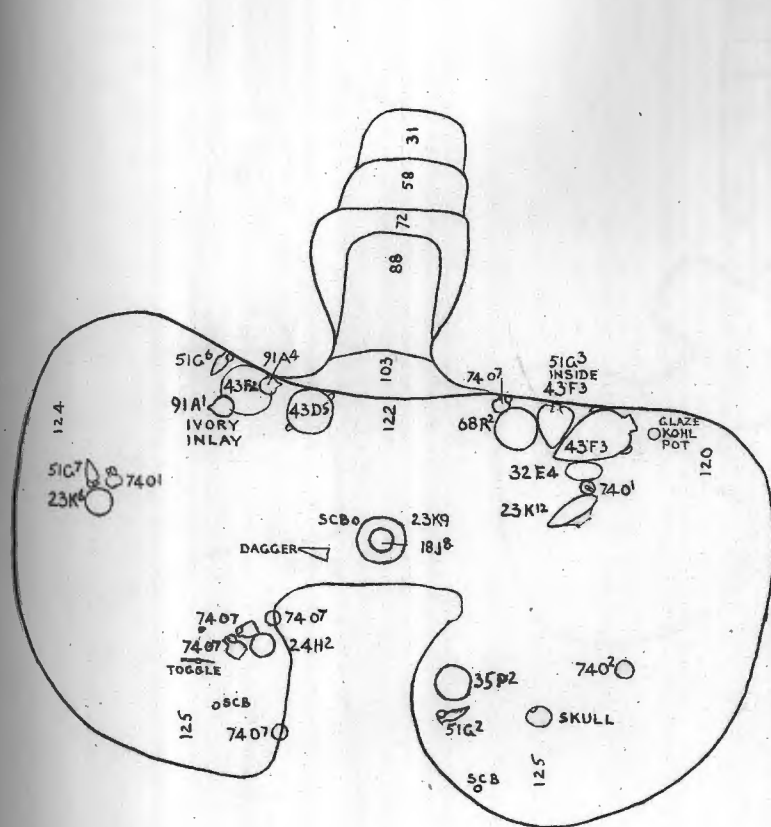
SHAFT CHAMBER NO. DAGGER TOGGLE SCARABS GLAZE, IVORY, BEADS NO. PLATES N E D O N N E D PIN PL.VII PL.VI N87, N129, N89, N109							
PLAN XVIII 570		PL.VI	8 (2 EGYPT ^m)		PL.VI	N87, N129, N89, N109	570
FULL PLAN XVII 551	PL.VI	PL.VI TWIST	7 VII 20		PL.VI		551 TOMB VIII
75 40 46 5 80 36 53 584	PL.VI	PL.VI	4 VII	KOHL POT			584
FULL PLAN XVII 550	PL.VI	PL.VI RIBBED	5 VII 0 2 8	PL.VI			550 TOMB VIII
73 26 54 5 66 35 88 582		VI	1 VII 2 PLAIN	VII VI			582
PLAN XVIII 568		VI TWIST	10 VII (3 EGYPT ^m) 7 PLAIN STONE	VI VI	N89, L53, B32, N78		568
PLAN XVIII 545		VI	5 VII				545
32 71 53 NONE 558		VI TWIST	2 VII				558
68 24 62 NONE 549		VI RIBBED	2 VII	KOHL POT			549
FULL PLAN XVII 555		VI	2 VII	FLASK	J70 N122		555 TOMB VIII
PLAN XVIII 556	IX	VI TWIST	11 X (5 EGYPT ^m)	IX	+	G64, N15, 52, 79, 87 N119 T34	556
70 50 30 VAL PITS 590			3 X (1 EGYPT ^m)				590
GROUP OF POTS 583							583
PLAN XVIII 566							566
FULL PLAN XVII 559	IX	IX RIBBED	9 X (1 EGYPT ^m)			N75, 89, 109, 175	559
54 31 594			1 X				594
65 25 36 5 42 34 36 567		IX TWIST	3 X (2 EGYPT ^m)			IX K15, N15, 126	567
30 53 70 5 94 98 121 596	IX SMALL		2 X			AMETHYST, PASTE	596
PLAN XVIII 565		IX RIBBED	16 X 2 3-9			IX	565 IX FLINTS
55 55 48 5 72 114 99 593		XI	2 XII			XI D62, L72, N50	593
PLAN XVIII 569	XI	XI TWIST, RIBBED	5 XII	ALAB. XI	XI		569
58 40 47 E 28 102 62 547							547
66 44 40 5 77 45 51 587							587
PLAN XVIII 563		XI	1 XII		XI		563
564	XI	XI TWIST	11 XII (3 EGYPT ^m)	ALAB. XI	+		564
PLAN XVIII 554	XI INLAYED		3 XII				554
19 63 46 N26 67 61 560							560
PLAN XIII 902		XI HEAVY RIBBED	25 XII	AEGEAN POTTERY XI, XVI	+	XI GLASS B55, K58, L59, P72 CARN. D17, J62, 82, 97, L62 L72, N48, 68, 185	902 TOMB VIII BEADS XXXVII POTTERY XVI
822	XXVI KNIFE XXVII	XXVIII BOWL					822
PLAN XIX 544							544
PLAN XIX 542	XXI BRONZE STEEL SPEAR GUTT XXI	XXII TWEEZERS	4 XXII				POTTERY XXV TOMB XX PLAN XIX TOMB XIX POTTERY XXIV BEADS XXXVII
PLAN XIX 552			7 XXII			D114, L72, N133, 185, R28 A34, D114, 117, 148, 155, F10 J89, 97, K58, L53, 58, 72, 90, 94 N89, 52, 109, V13	552
PLAN XIX 532		2 BOWLS XXI	6 XXII	GOLD EARRING XXII		A30, 66, 850, D114, 130, F40 J42, 93, L37, 53, 94, N32, 50 N89, 139, 152, R27	532 BEADS XXXVII POTTERY XXII
PLAN XIX 562	XXI BRONZE IRON KNIFE XXIV	XXI BOWL TOGGLE PIN	6 XXII			H28, L42, 68, 106, N185	562 HEAD XXIV POTTERY XXV

BETH-PELET. REGISTER OF POTTERY, HYKSOS AND PHILISTINE.

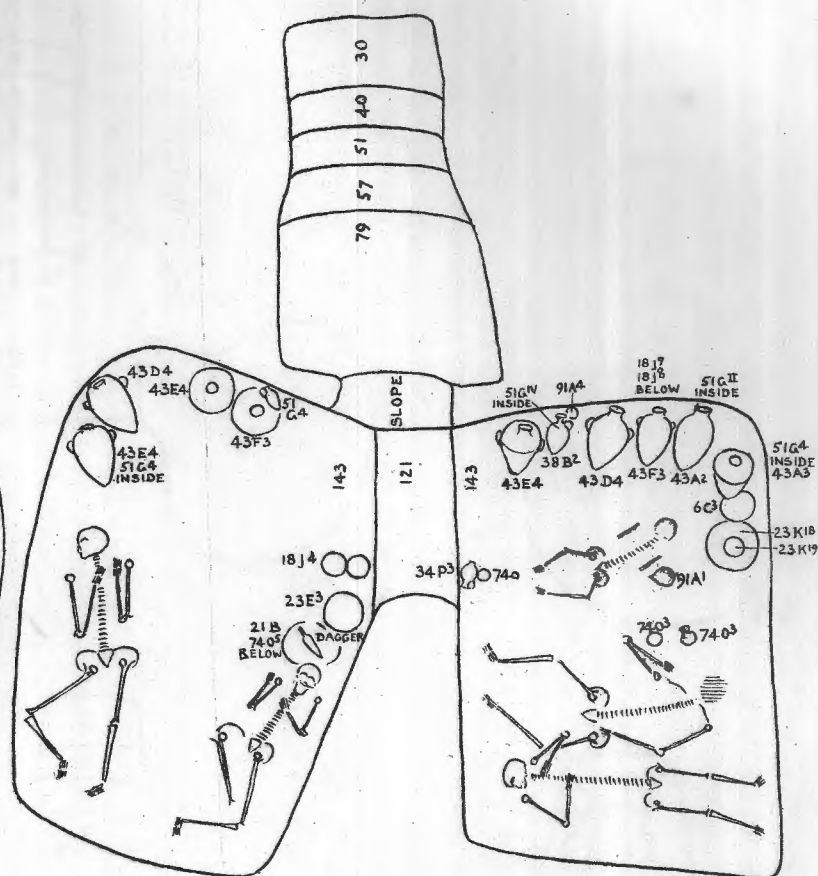
XV

No. Dyn	3	6	(8) 12	(17) 15	(21) 16 18	(21) 20 22	23 24	26 27	(29) 28 32	33 34	(35) (37) 36 38	43	50 51 G	52 55	(67) 59 68	74 0	85	91
570 XV					J 11		K 3				(39) E 5 F 3		5 11			3 11		
551		8 J 6			J 6		K 6,9 H 2		E 4		35 P 2 H 5 D 5 F 3 J 3		26 37		G 4 N 1 R 2	1,2,7,15		A 1,4
584					K 2						H 6		12					
550		C 3			J 4 8,9	21 B				P 3	B 2 P 3 A 3 D 4 E 4 F 3		II IV 4			3,5		A 1,4
582		4 E									E 5		II 8		K 2	9,15,19		
568		B C 3		L	J 7			E 3			A 2 D 4		5,11			14,18		A 3
545											E 4		7			1,2		A 1
558											E 5 F 3		7					
549				U 5	U 3						E 6							A 1
555					J 6					H 7	D 5 E 4 F 3		II 7 11		S 4	0,7,8,16		A 3
556					J 9,13 K 18						E 4 F 3		IV 7 14			3,4,11		A 3,5
590 XVI					J 12						B 2 4		E 6			3		
583		C 3									O 2					4'		
566					J 9		G 3				E 4 F 3		II 11			11,16		A 1
559		C 3			T 4 J 13 M		B 2 K 10,19 P 4		J 10		B 2 A 4 D 5 F 3 J 7		2,4,4' IV 6,7			11		A 3
594					P 1		P 4				B 3		14			21		
567											B 2		R 6			8,11,15		
596					K 4 L	H 21 B	W K 14 P 4				F 3		11			2 11 16		A 5
565					J 14 K 2		K 13			B 5						73 J' 1,2,11,16		A 5
593					J 11 K 1		J 5				B 2					16		A 1
569		C 4		N 2	K 6		C 3 K 7 25	Y			O 4		E 5		7,11,12	11,16		A 1
547											H 2					3		
587					J 11 14		J 8				D 5		15					
563					J 14						E 5		10			3		A 3
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822						C												
544						C 3												
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552 -1240		A 2	R 4 T V 3 N 2		P	N 1	K 8 J 14 R 1		C X 2	Q 5 B 3 Y 4		H 1 J 7 K 6 P 5	G 2 N 3 U	W 4 6 65 8 D 13	T A 4 5 6 D 2 4	H 3,9,12 J 12	F 0 J 5	
532 -1130			N 2 4 6,8 H 1 J 5 L' U 4	K 3	L' T 2	B 4 K 13	25 Q 2		D 2 Q 2	A B 3 37 U	E F 2 H 1 Q 1		C 3	53 N 2 V	N 1 2 64 R 1	E 1,5 J 2, N 12	B 1 C 1,2 F 4 H' K 3	
562 -1050		F	M 4 T V 3 J N 2		E 1 T 3	K 3 O 4	25 E 3	D 3 29 F	Q 4 H 2 Y 4	35 P 1	F 2,3 H 1 J 7	C D 1,2 F N 2		T 8 S 2 68 S 2		75 N 2	H 10 17 N 5,6 O 8	C 3 F 1

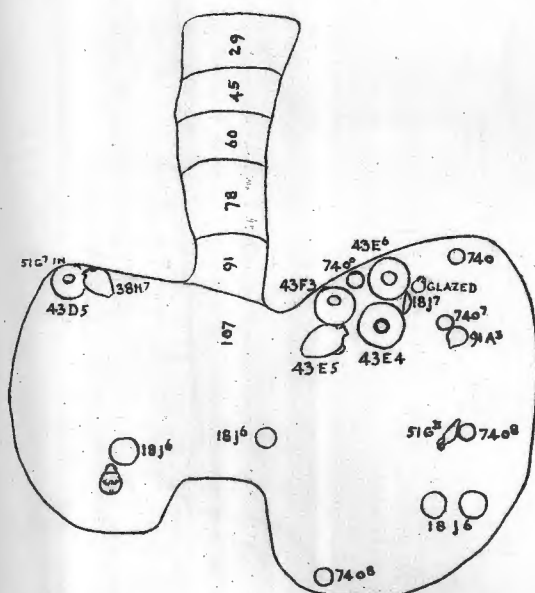




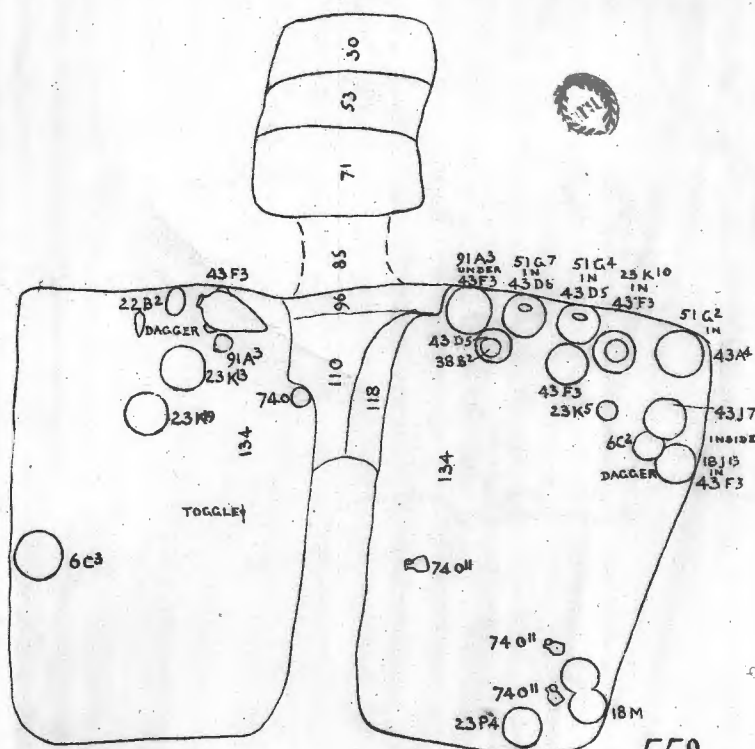
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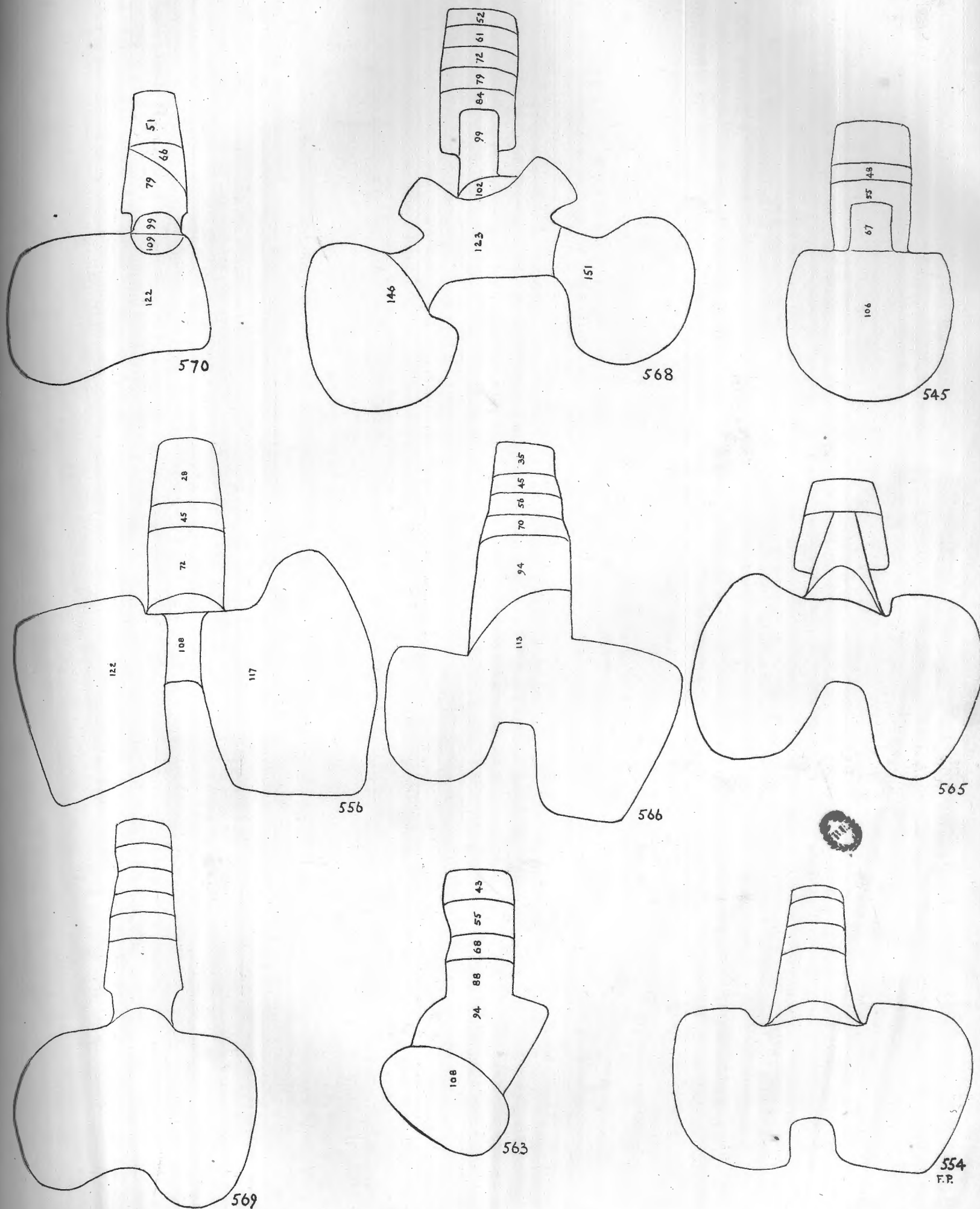
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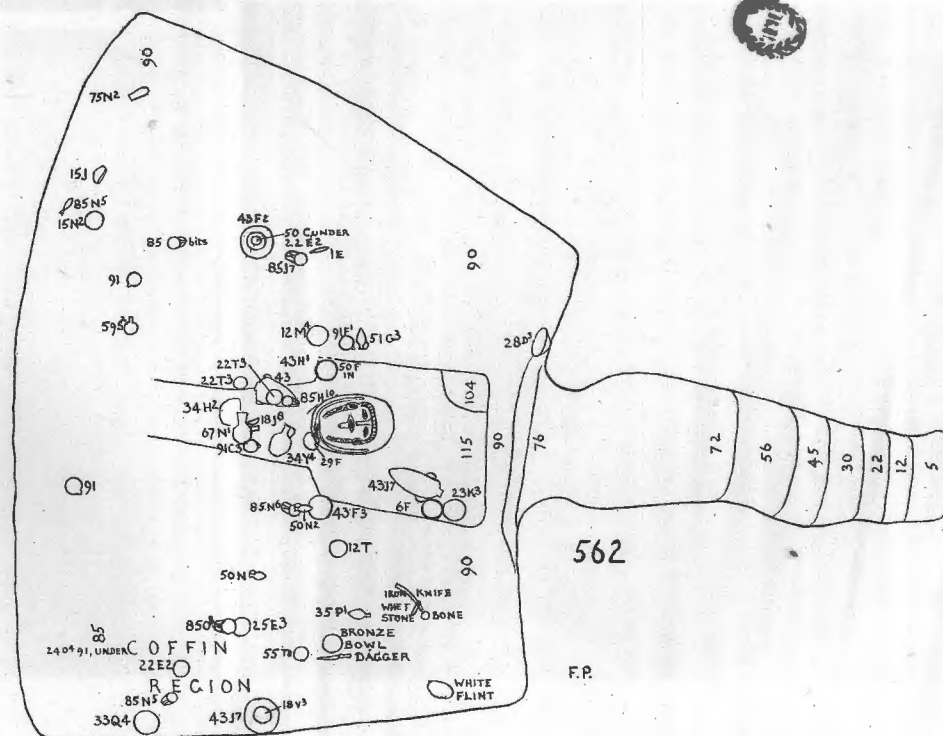
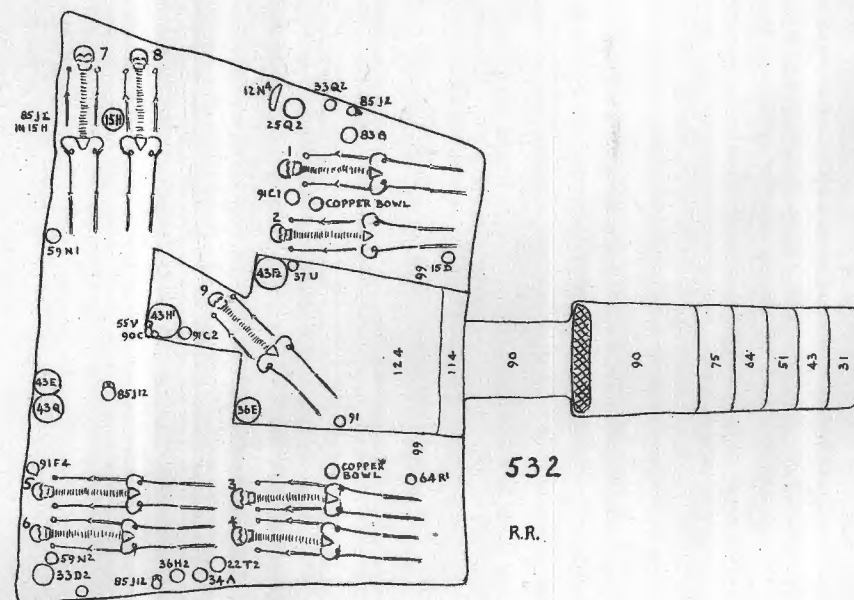
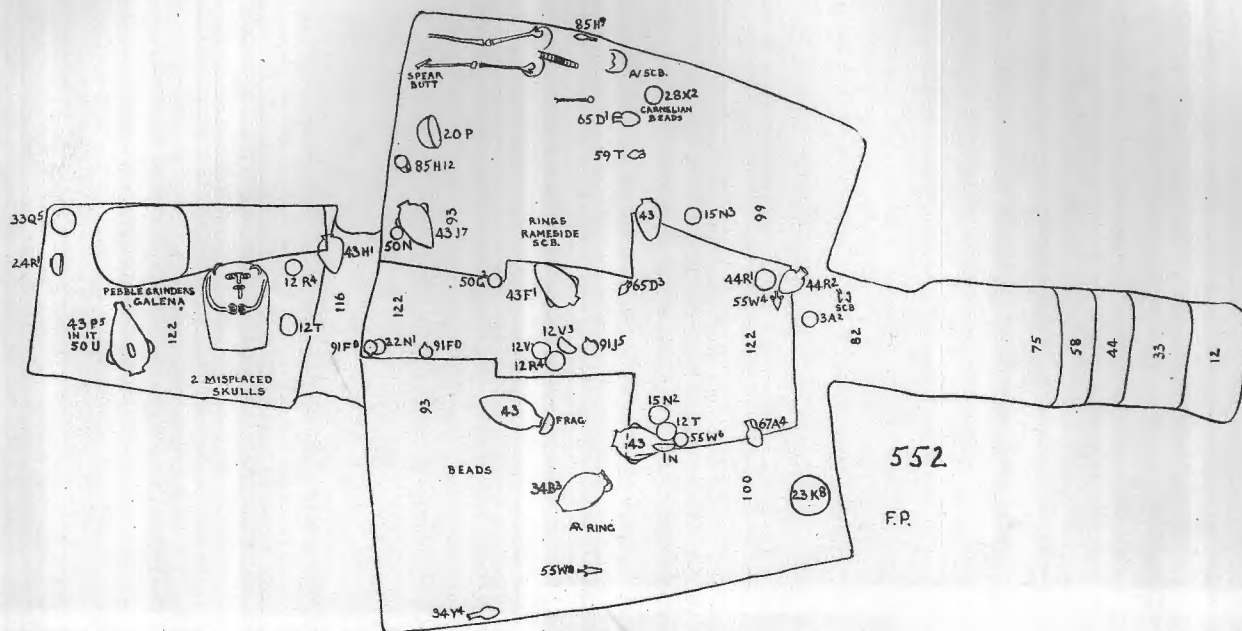


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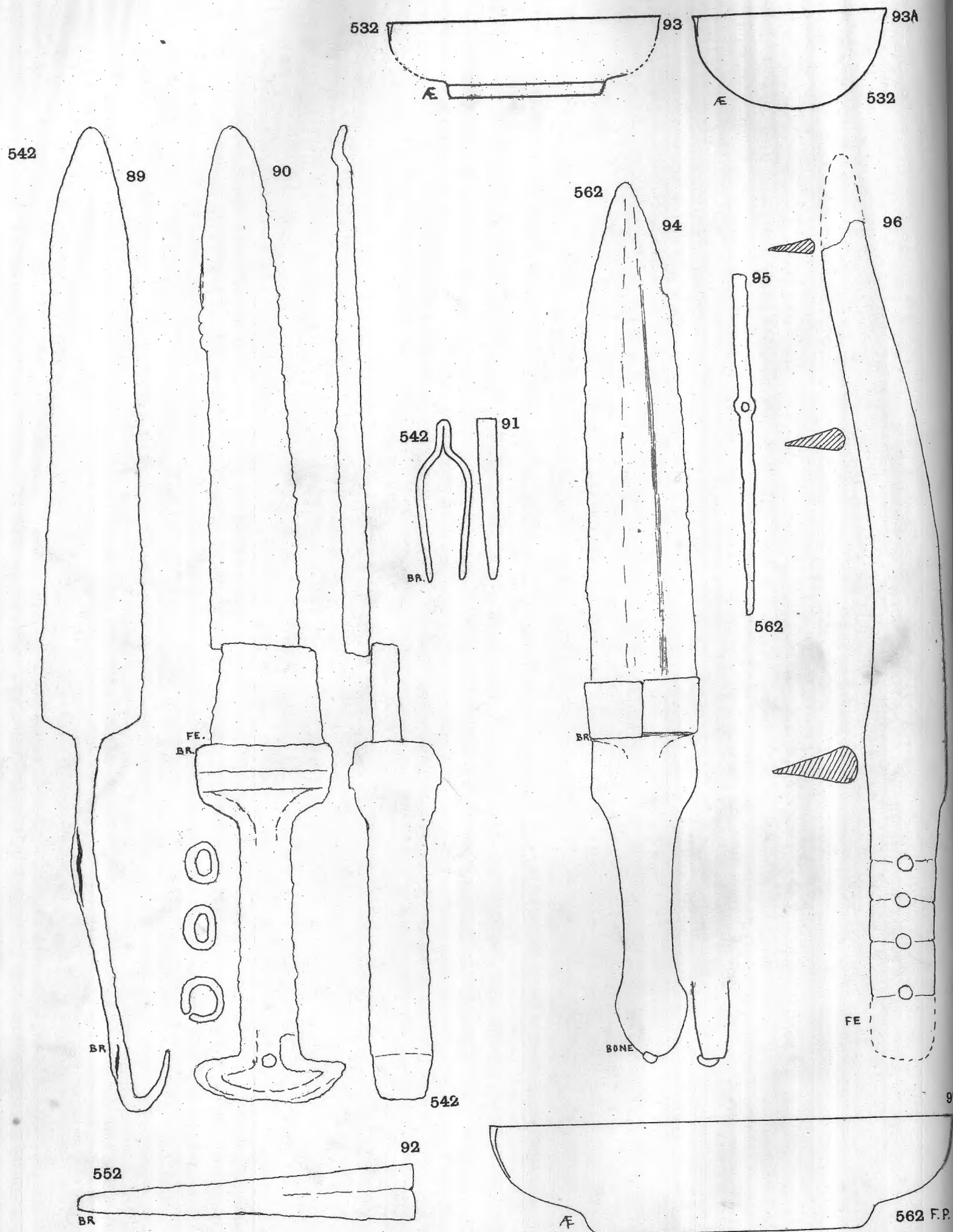


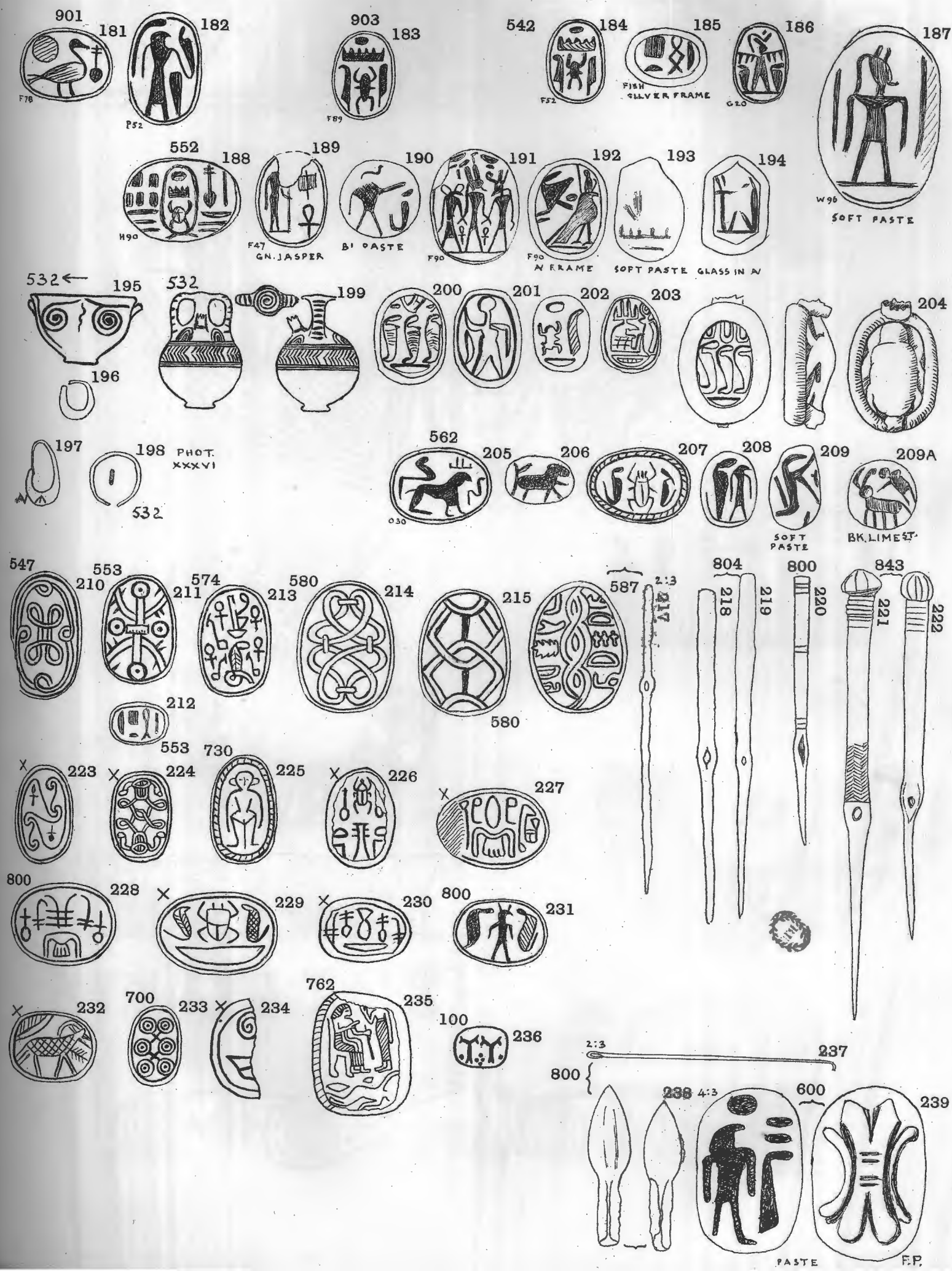
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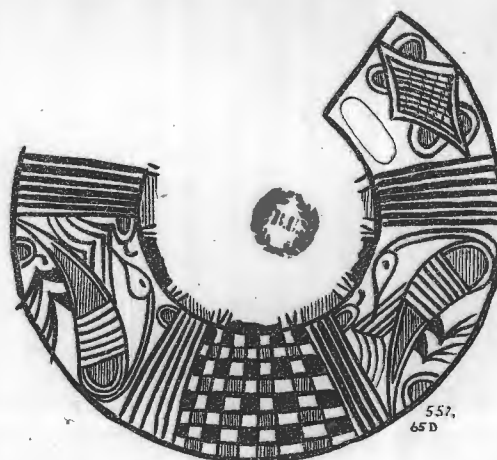
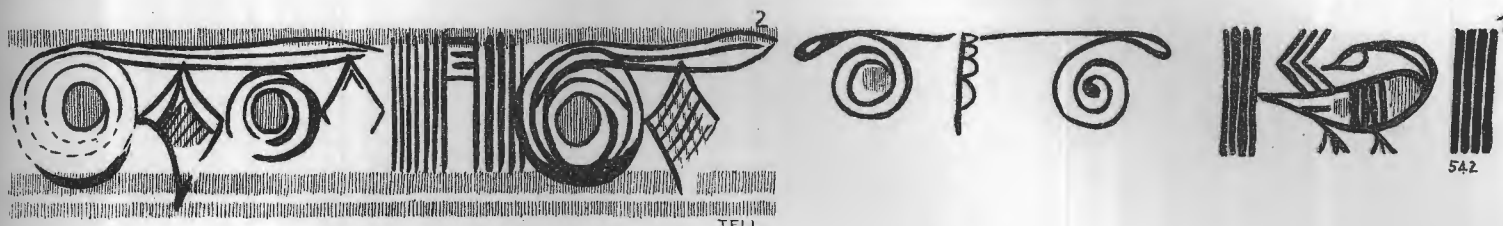














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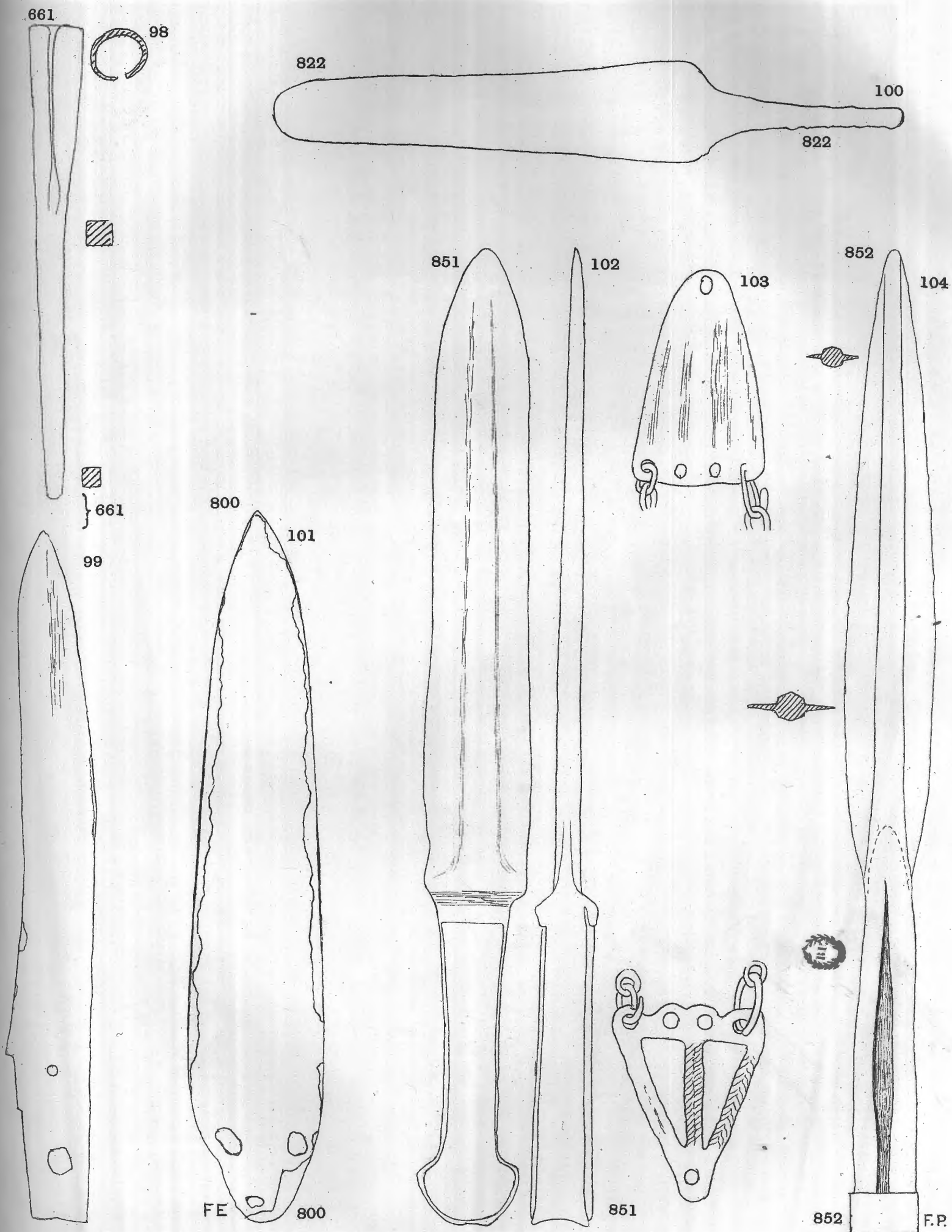


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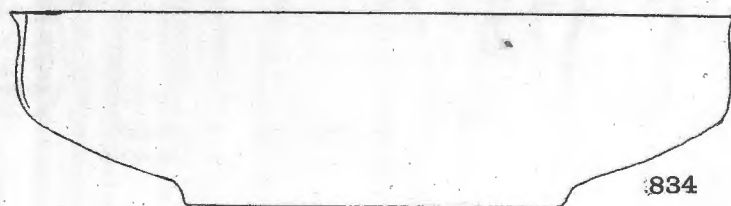
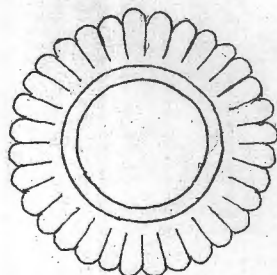
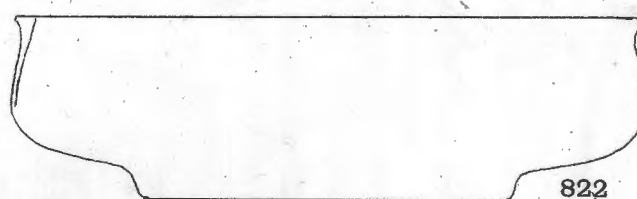
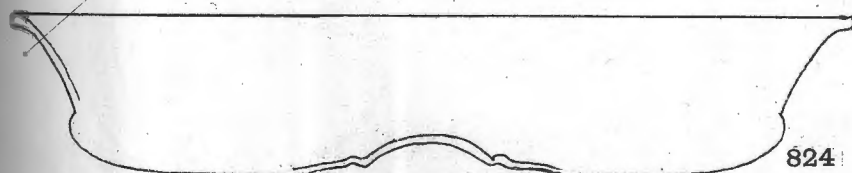
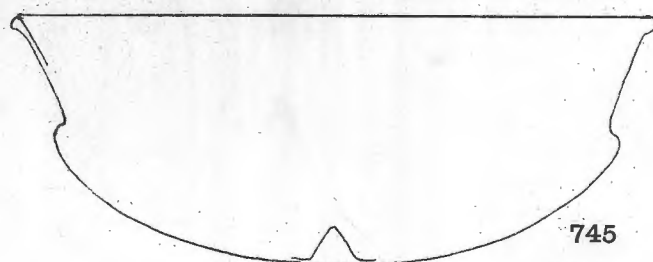
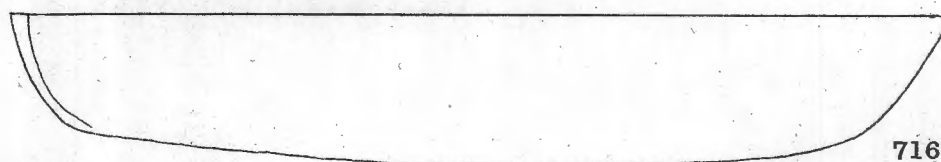
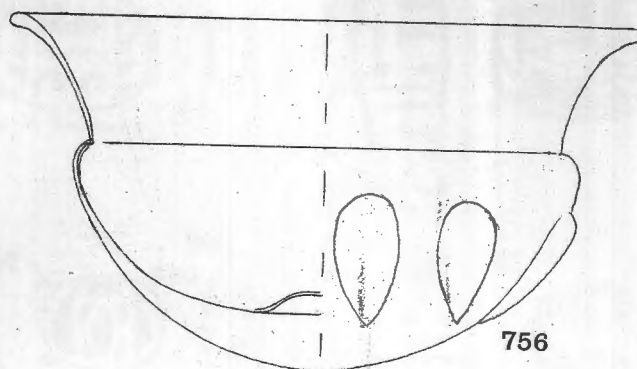
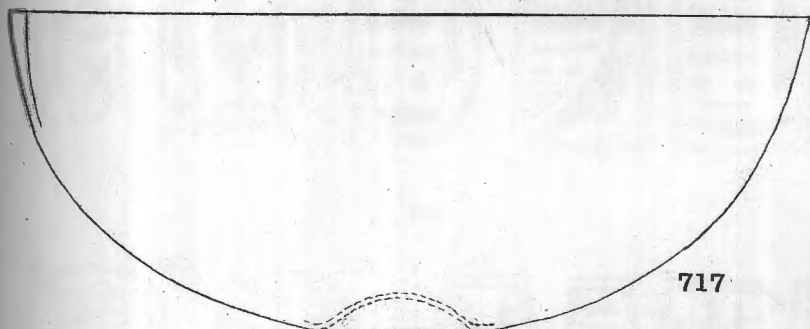
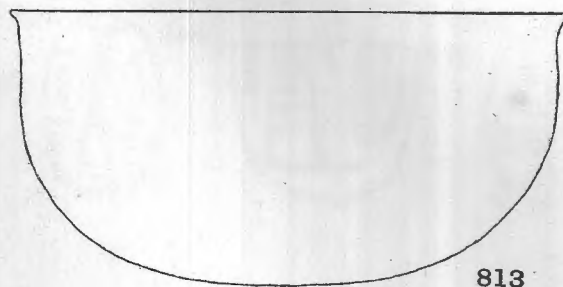
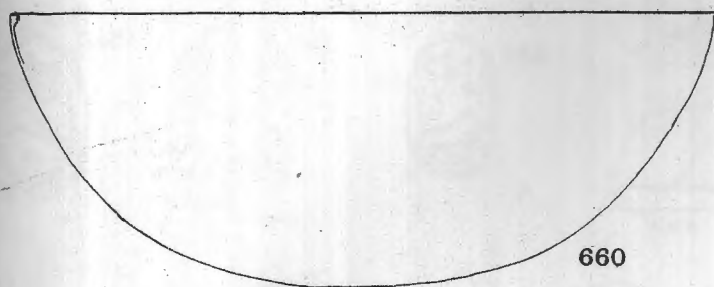
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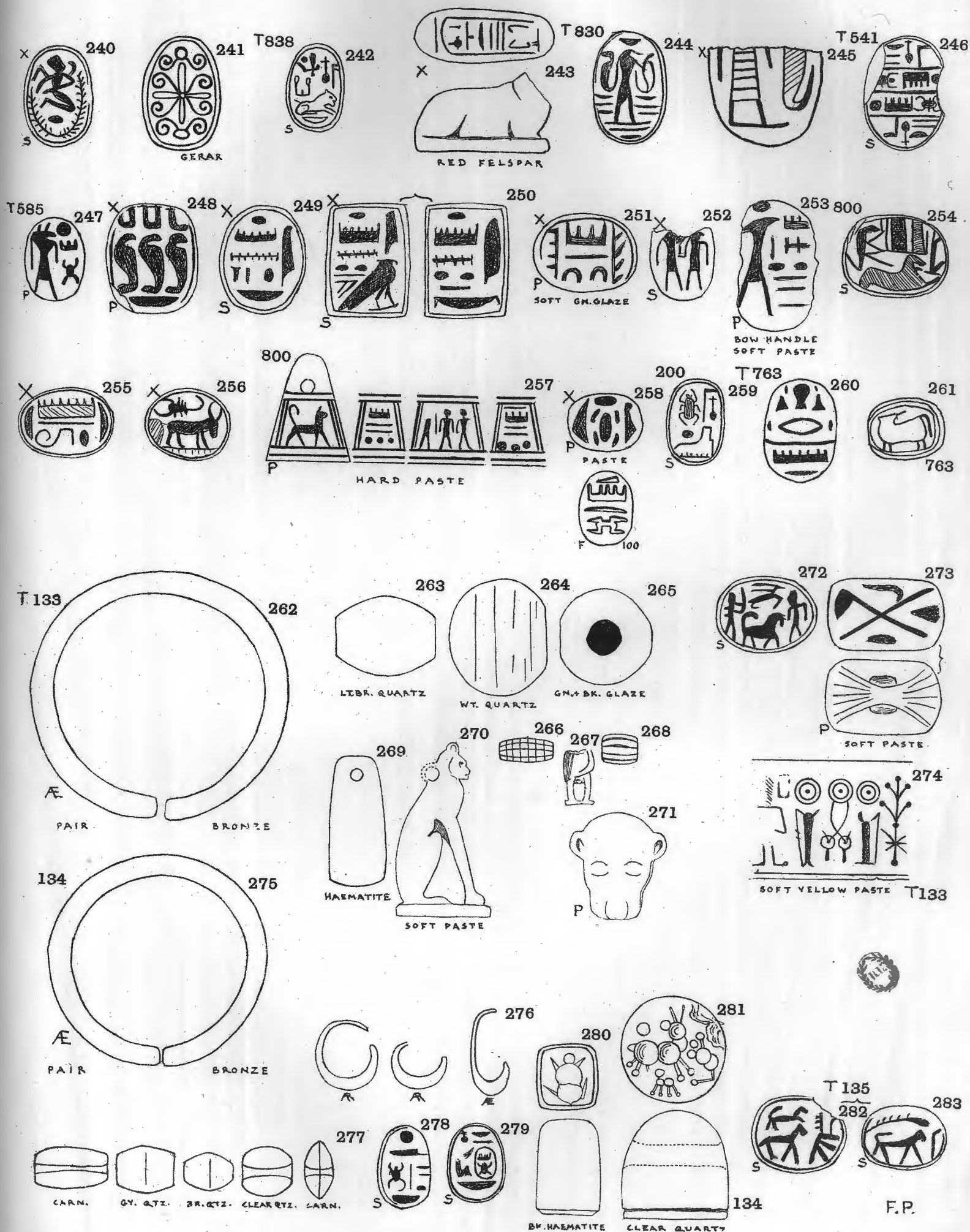


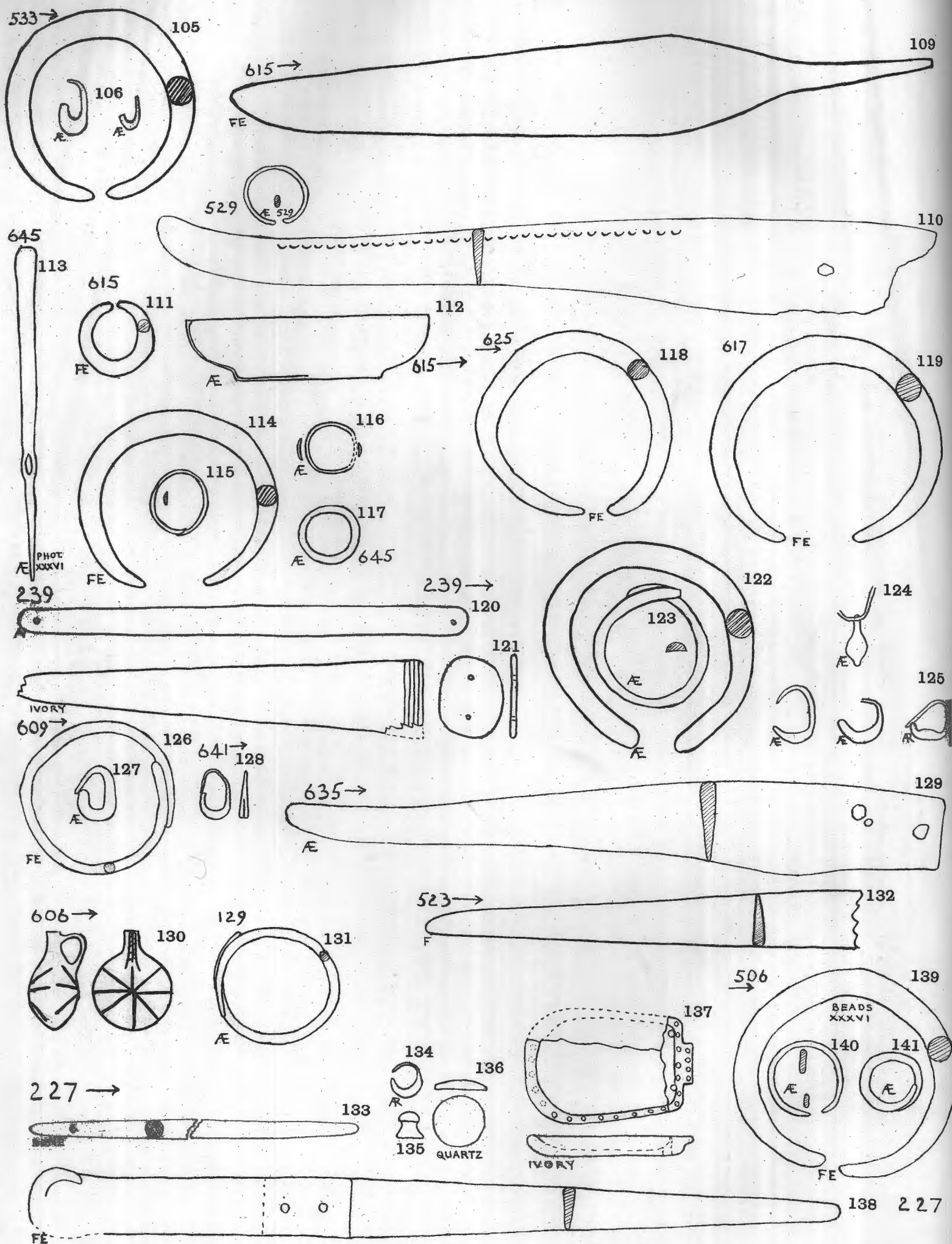


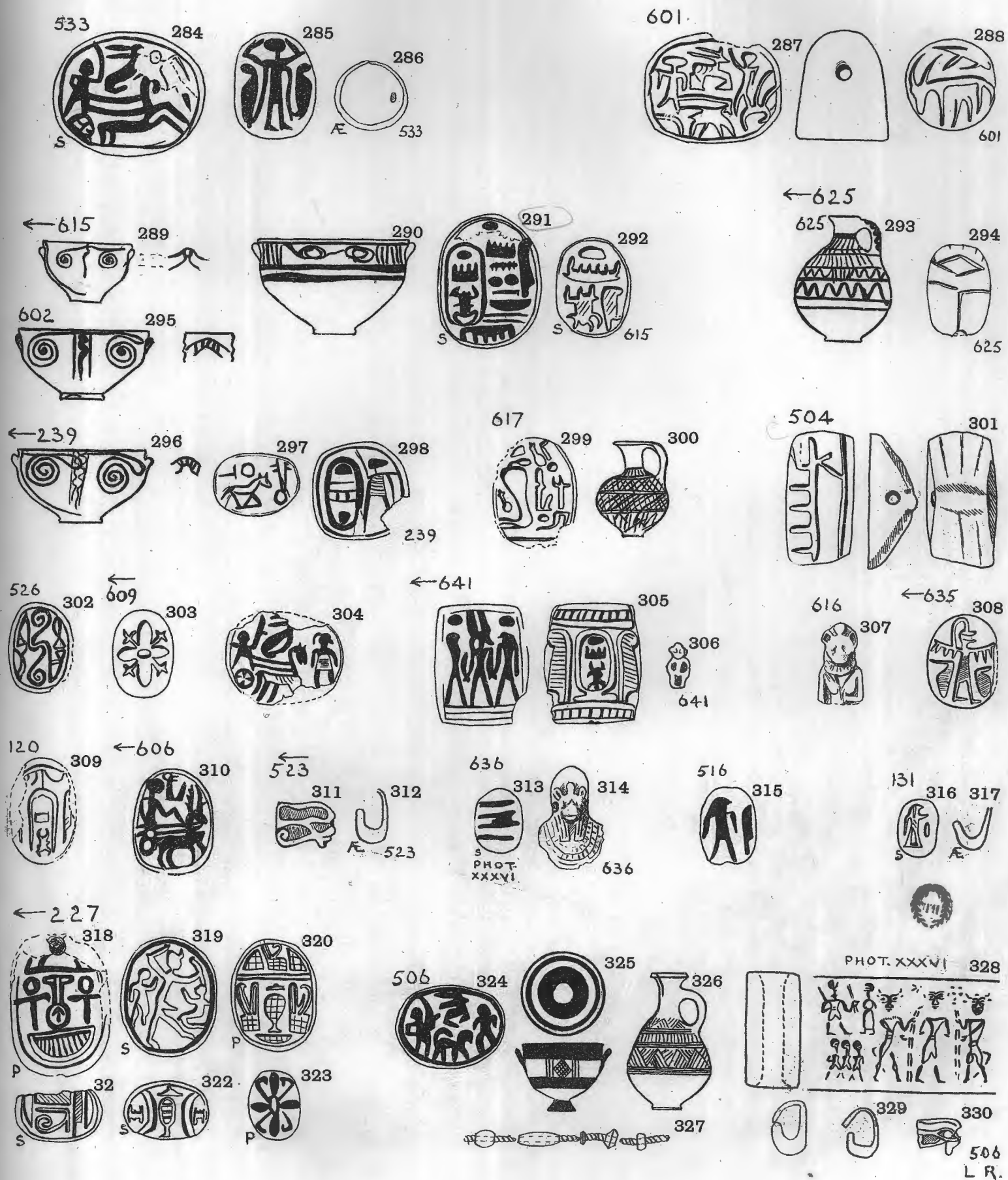


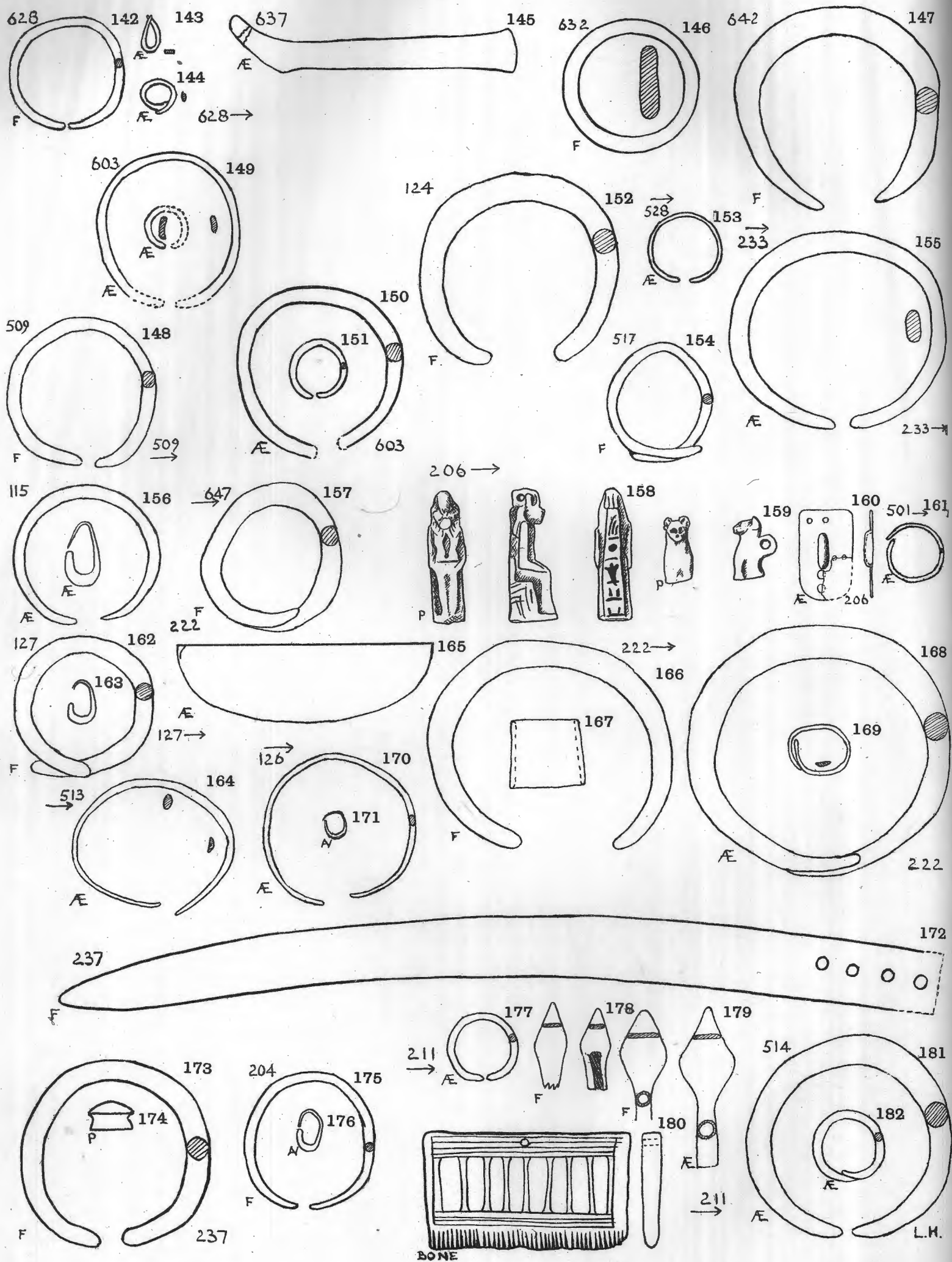


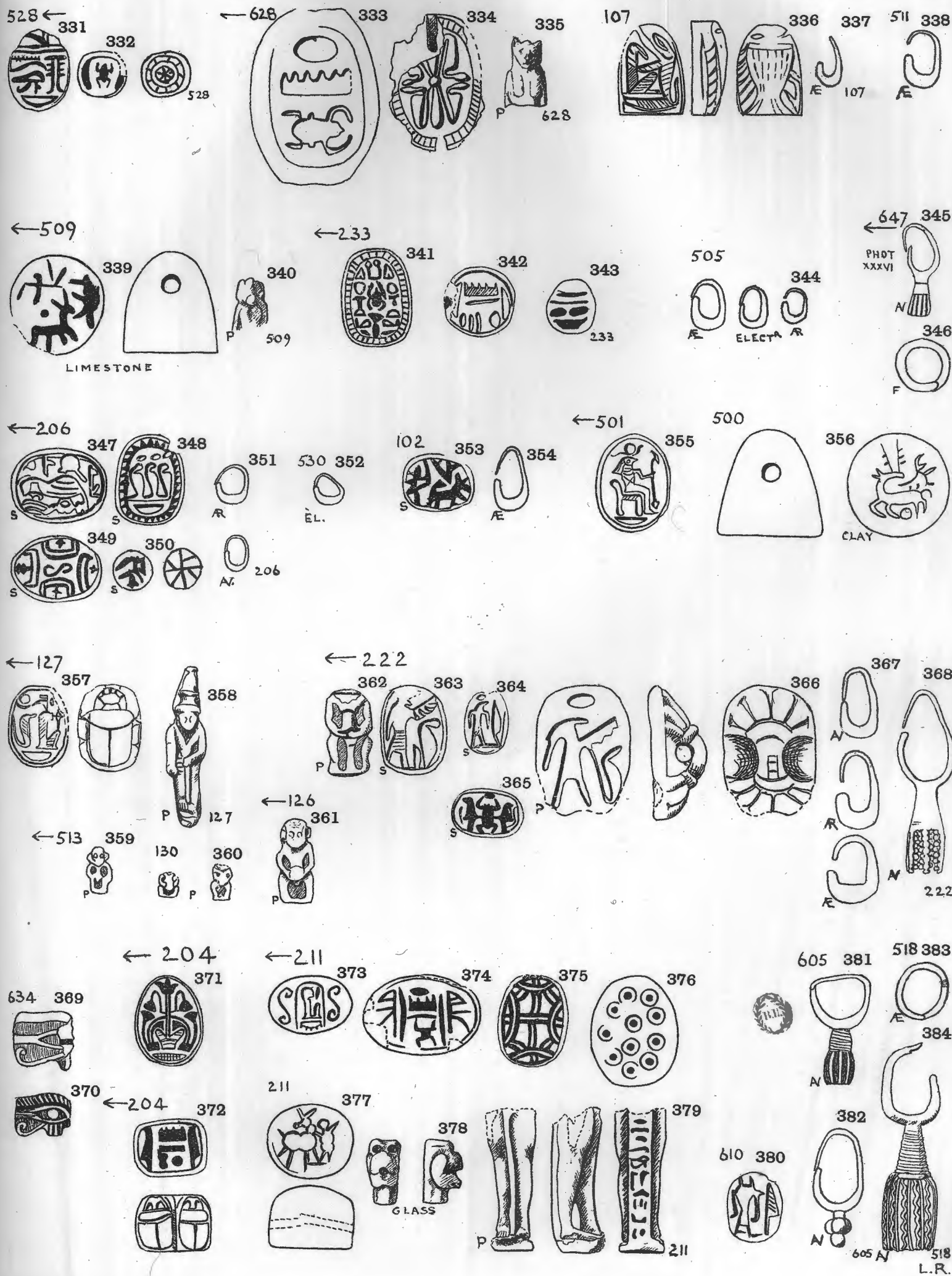


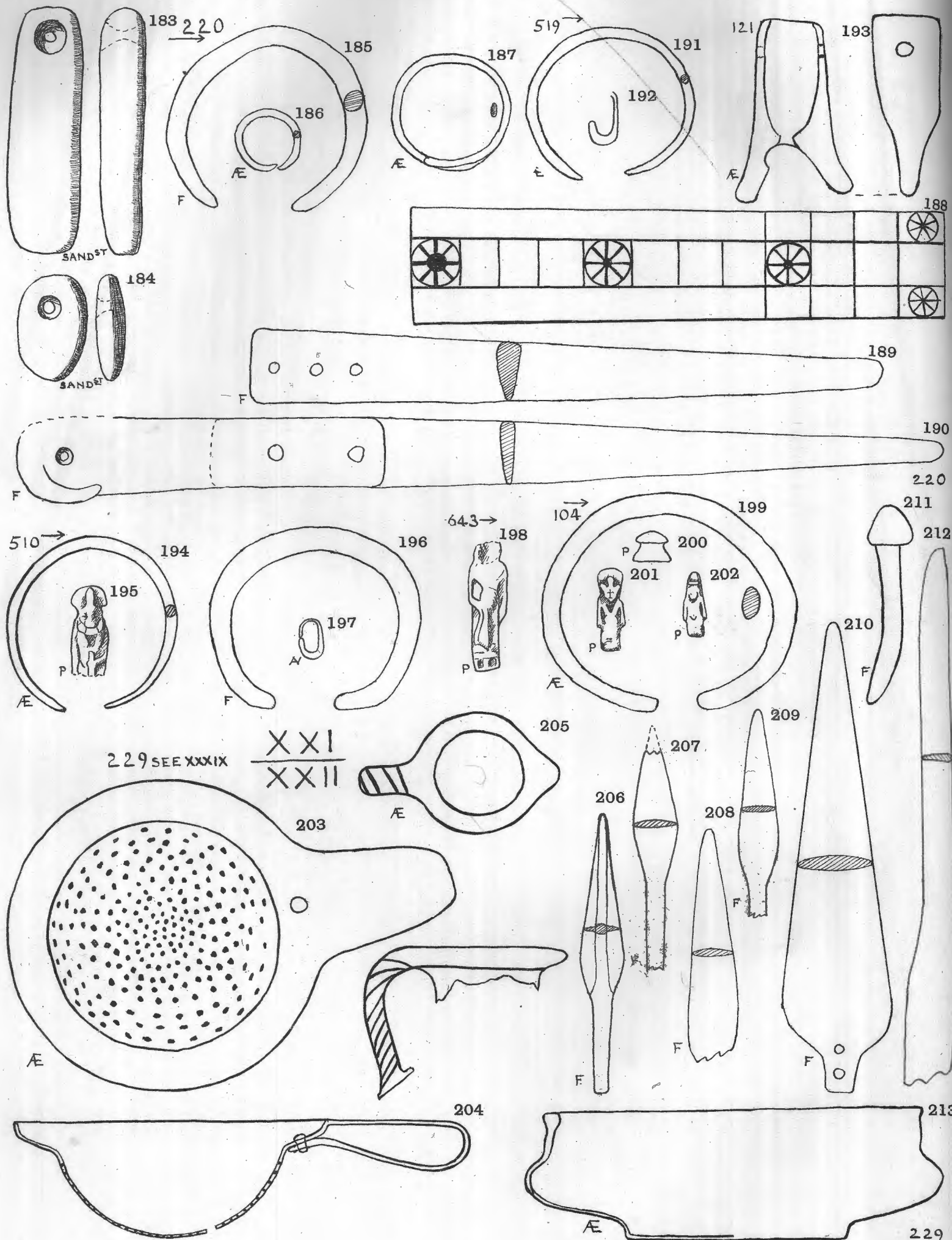


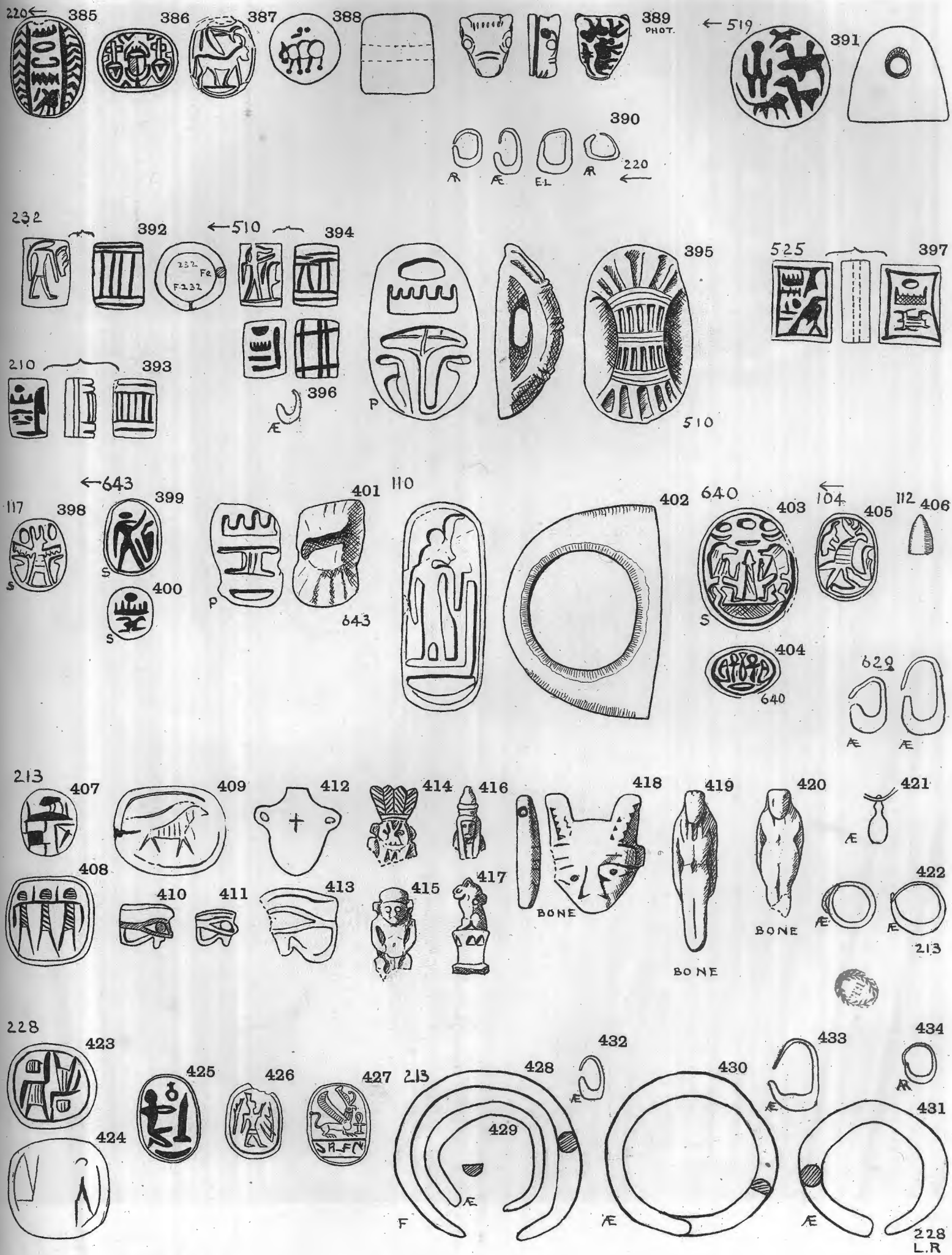


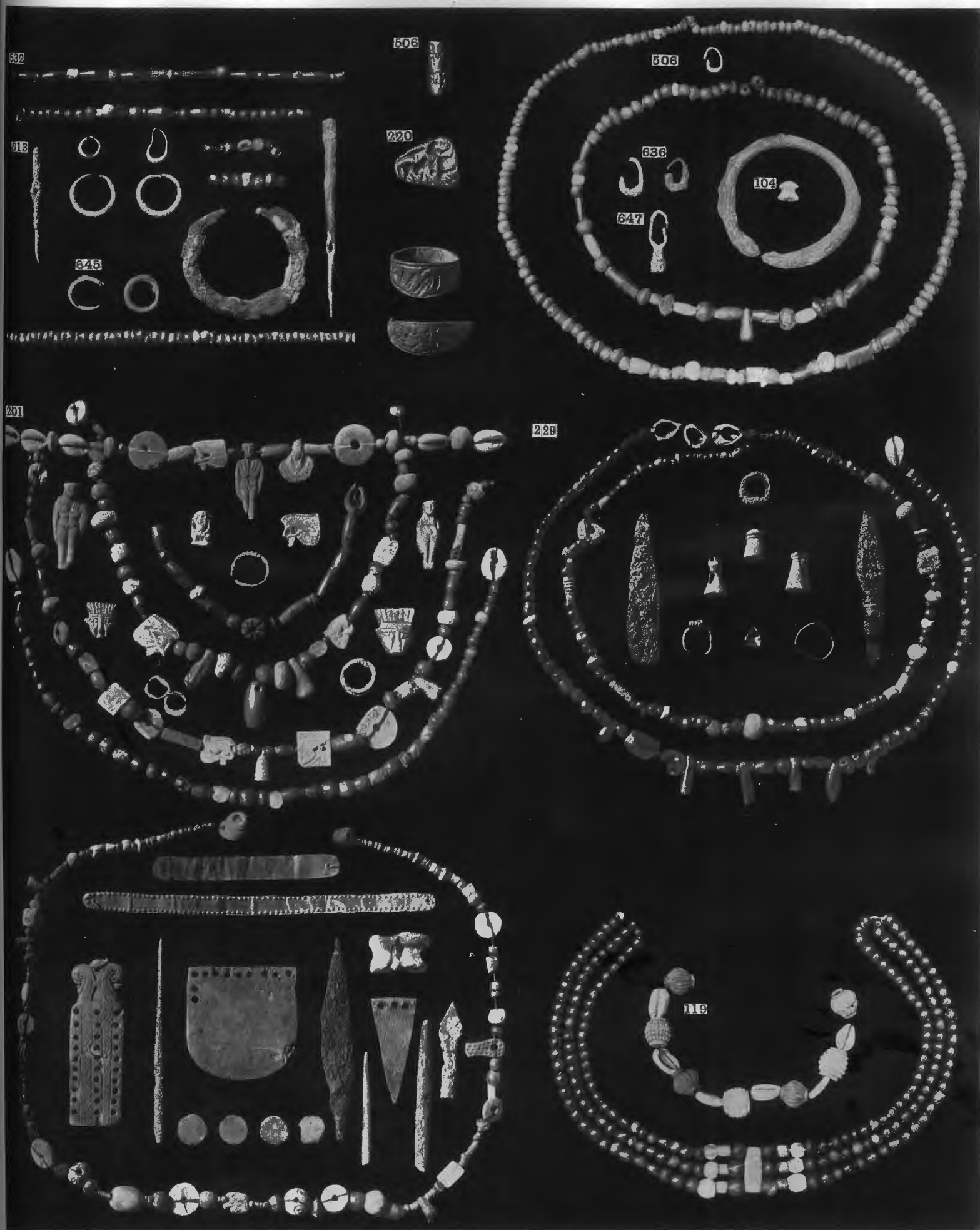








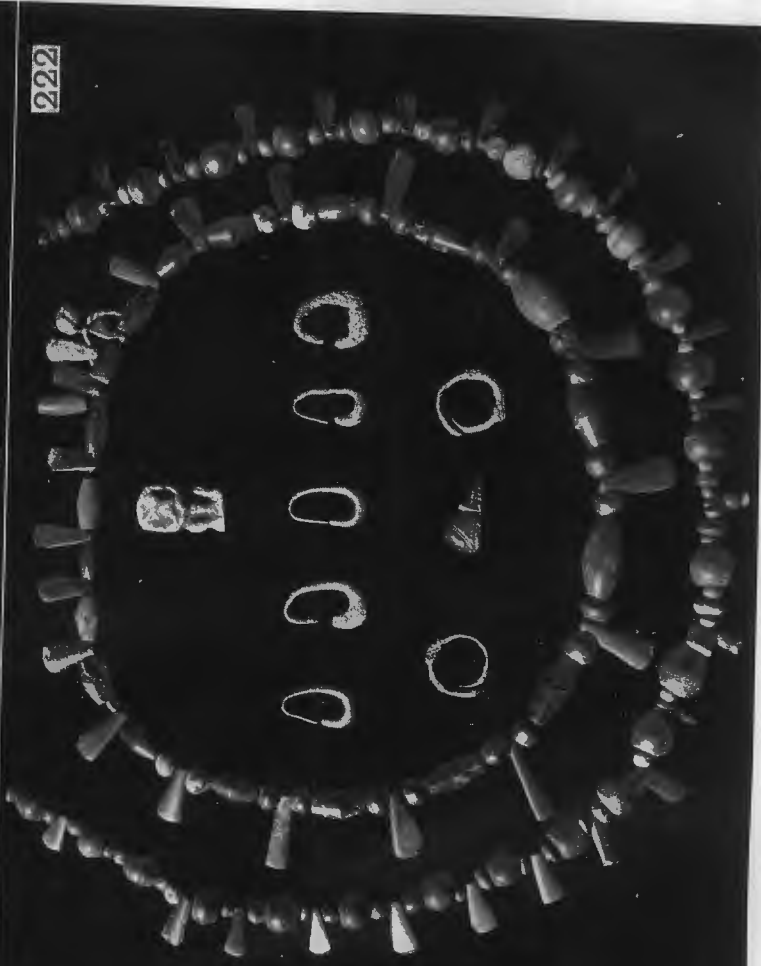




552



222

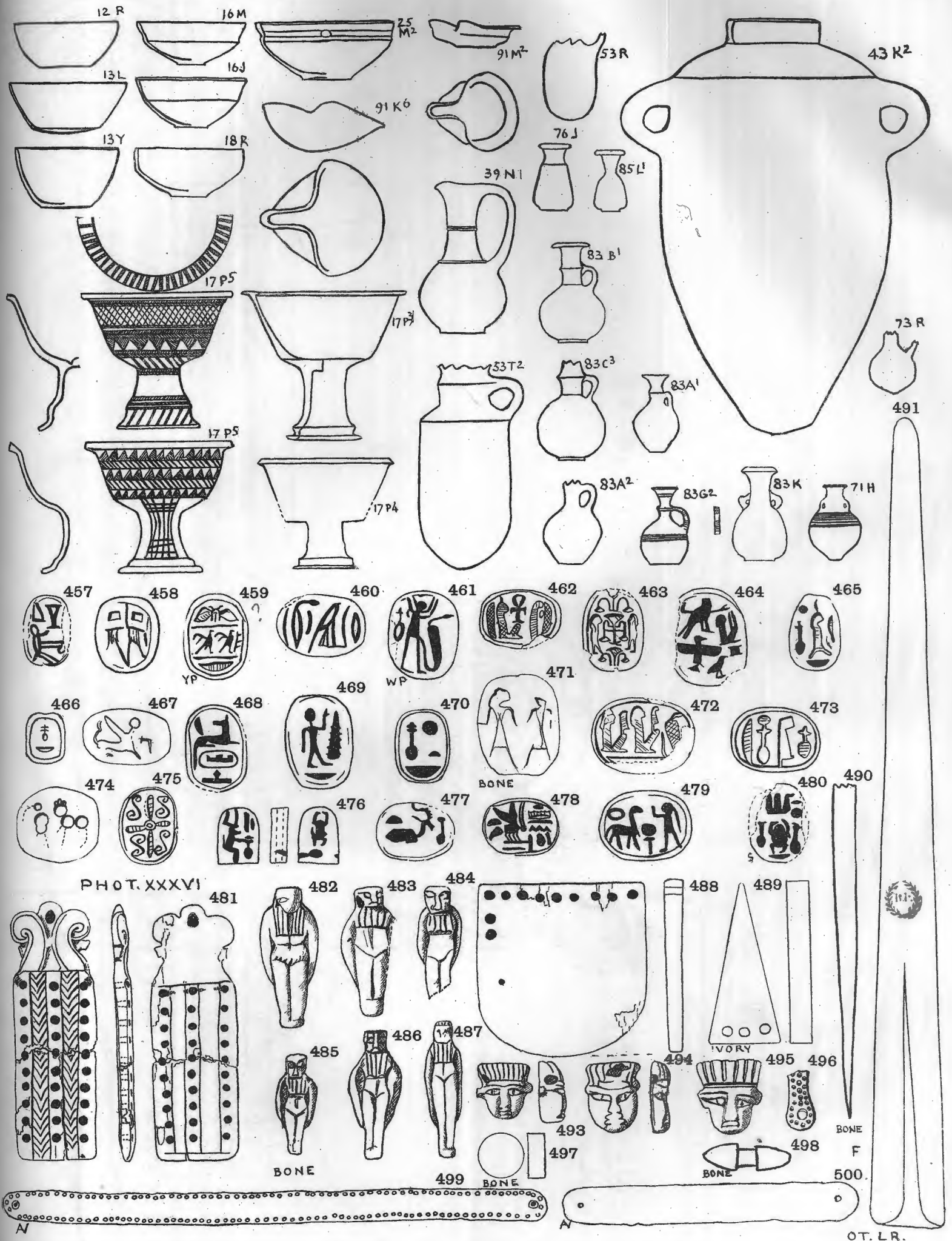


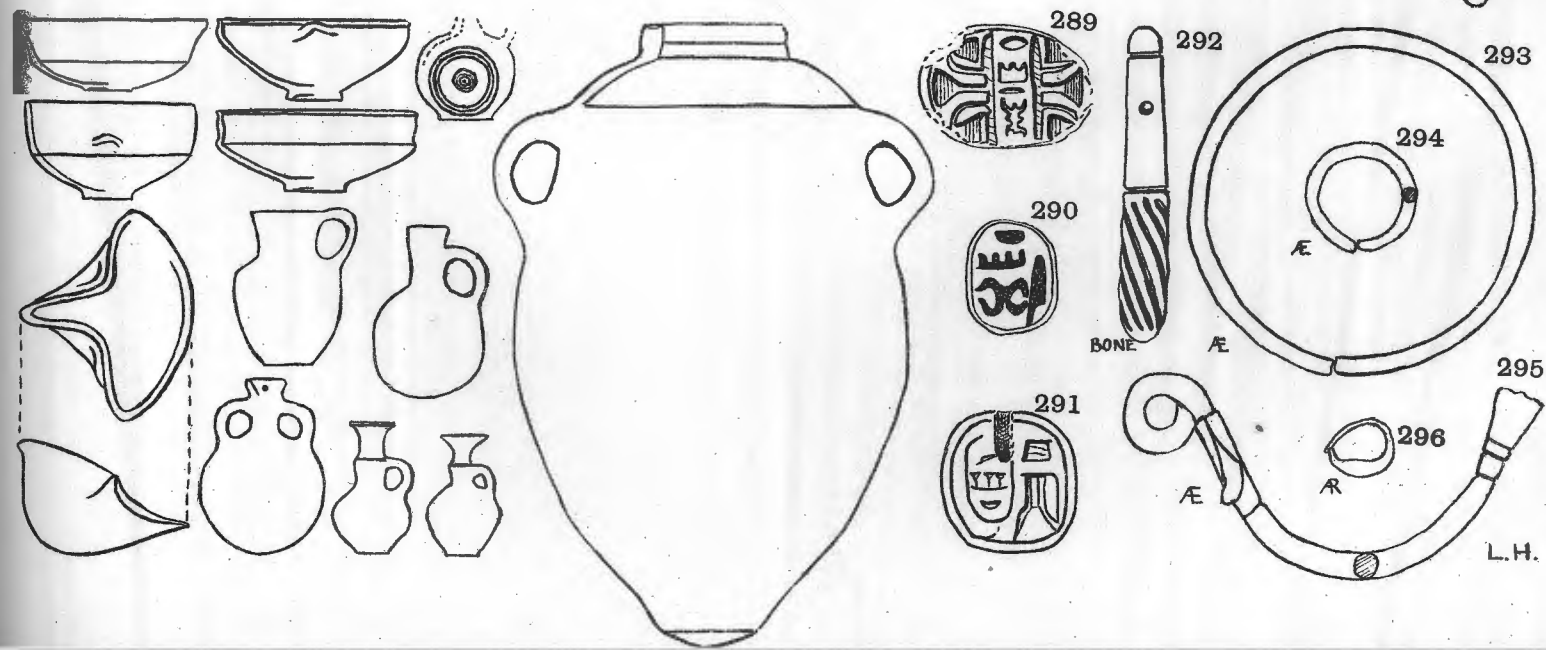
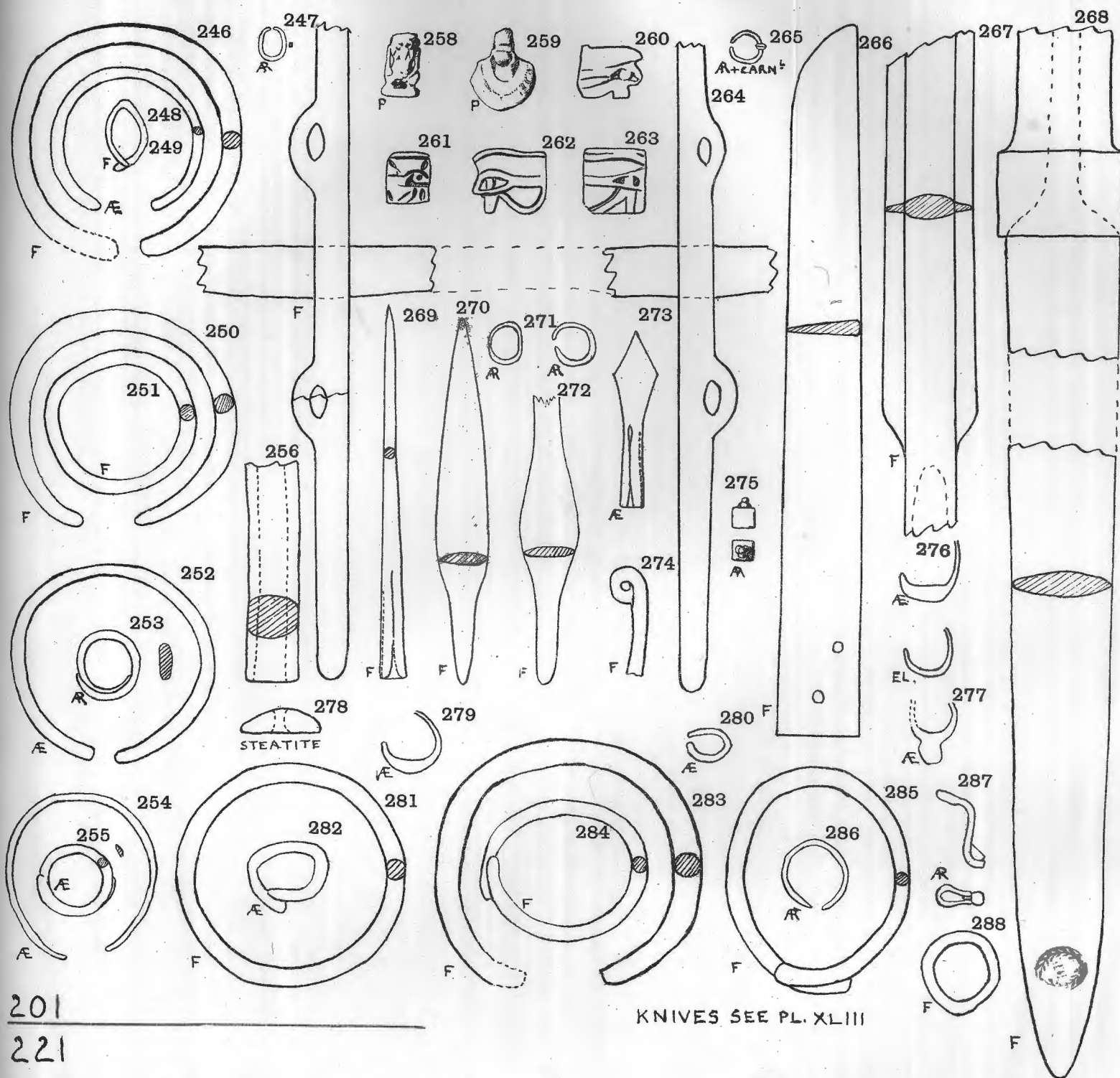
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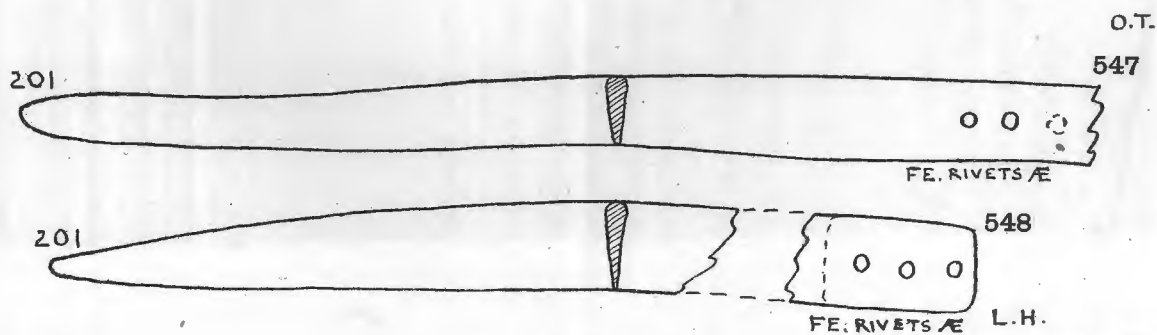












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3



4

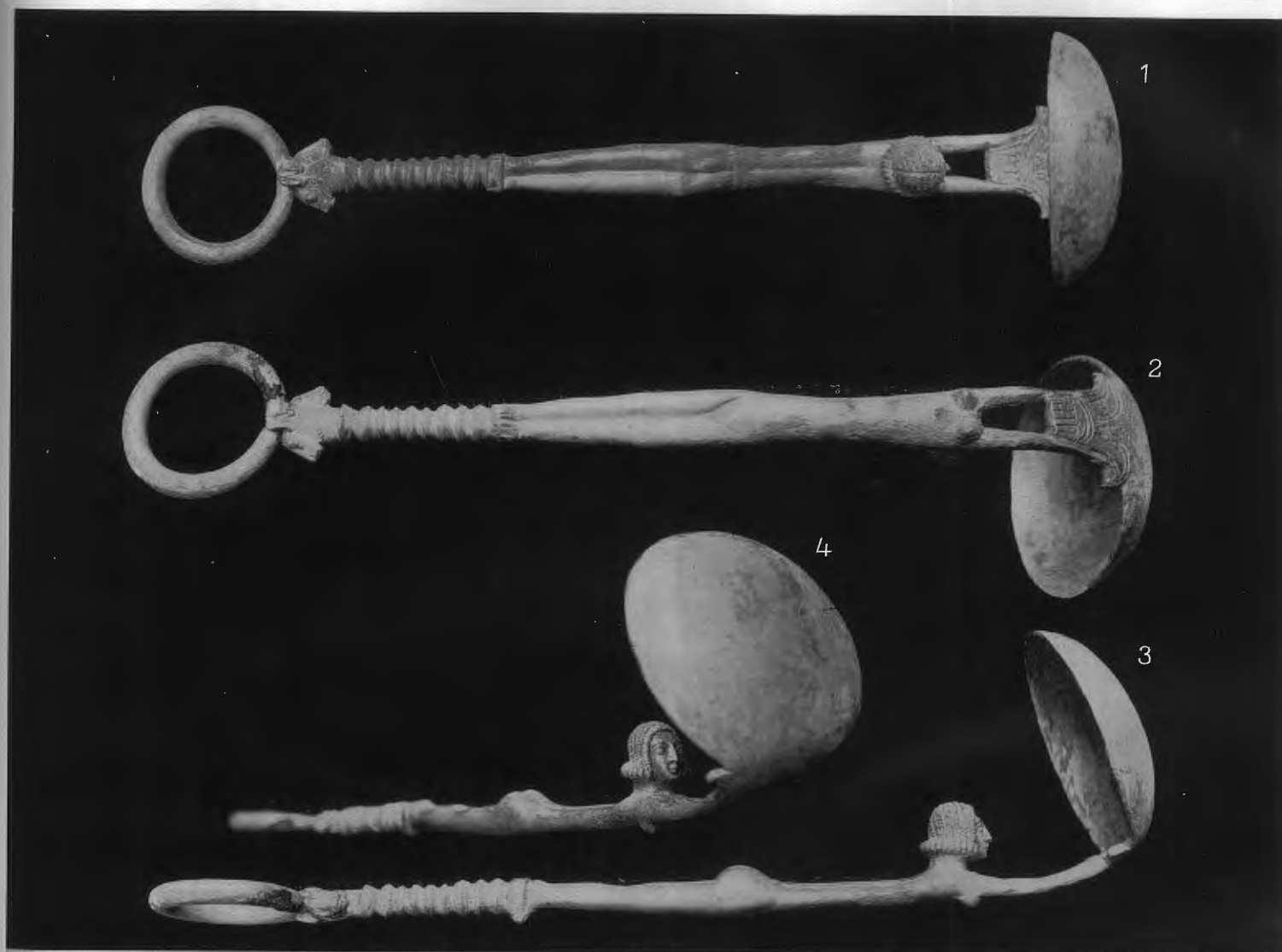


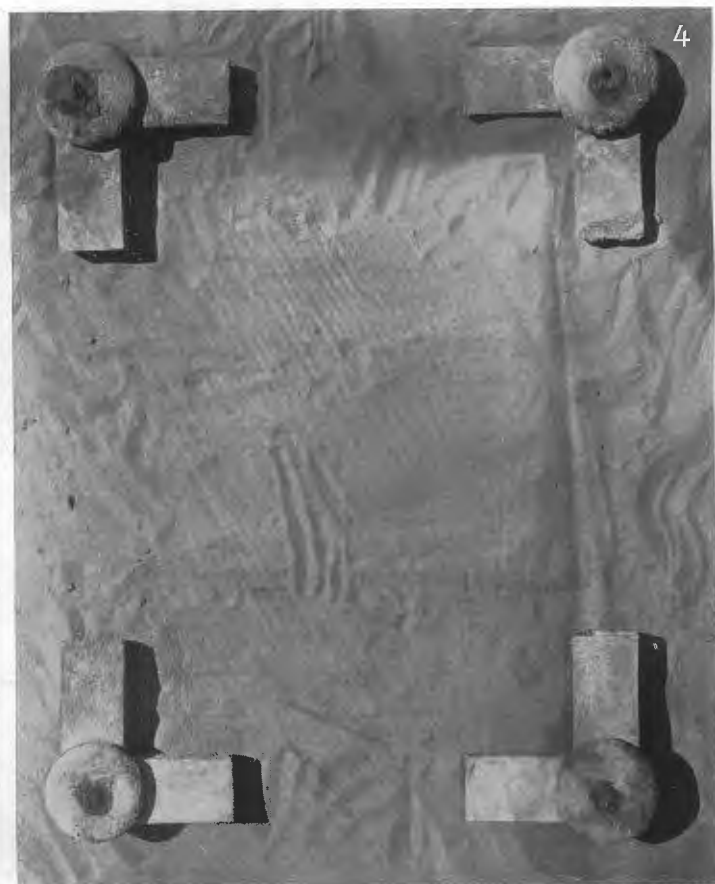
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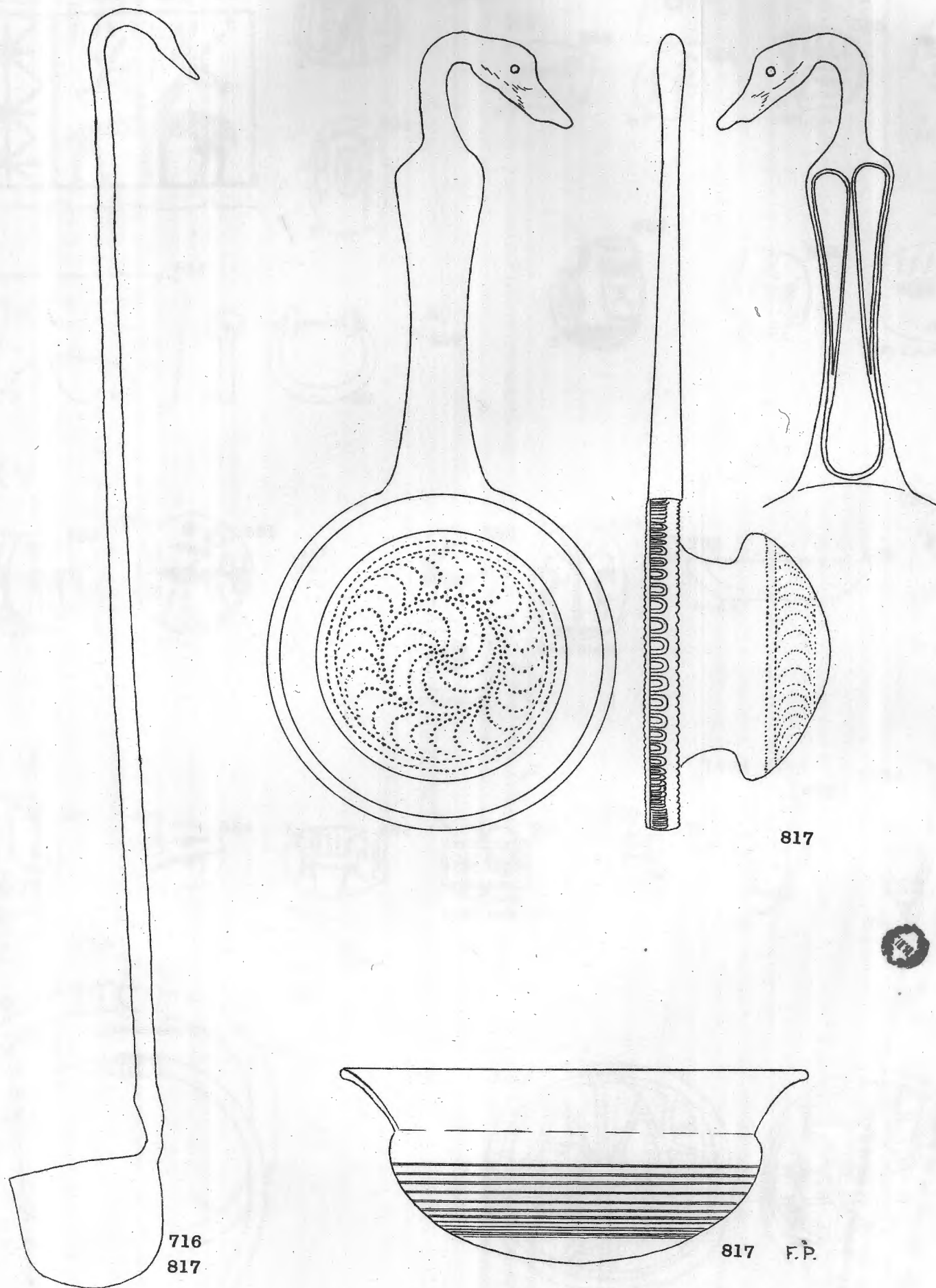


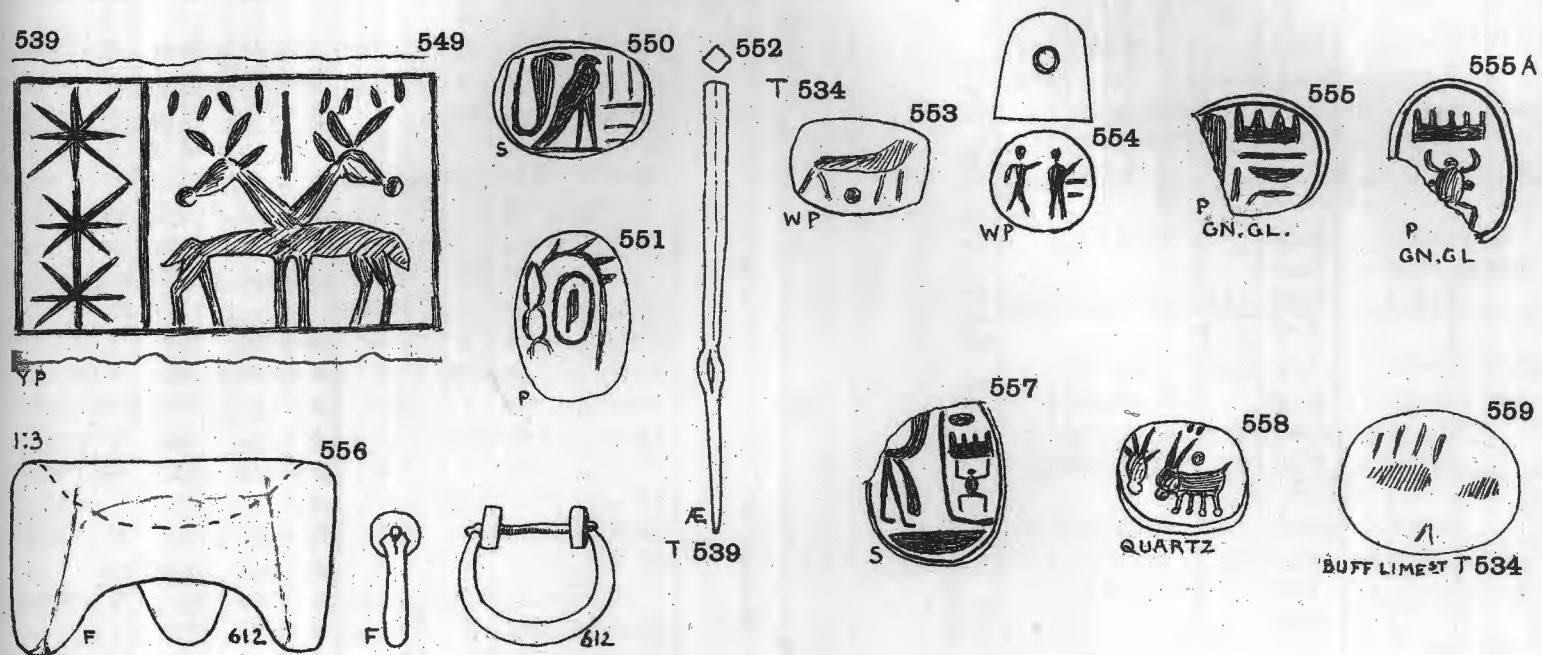
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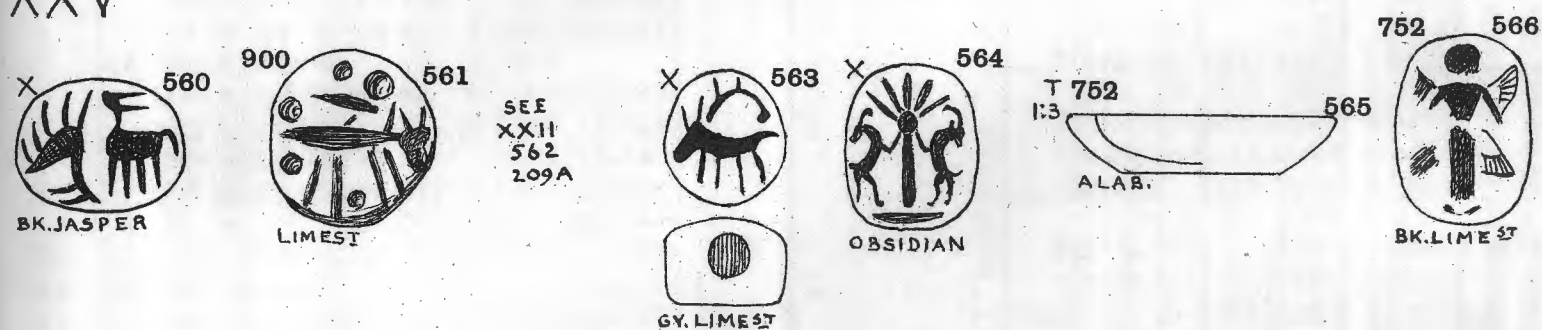




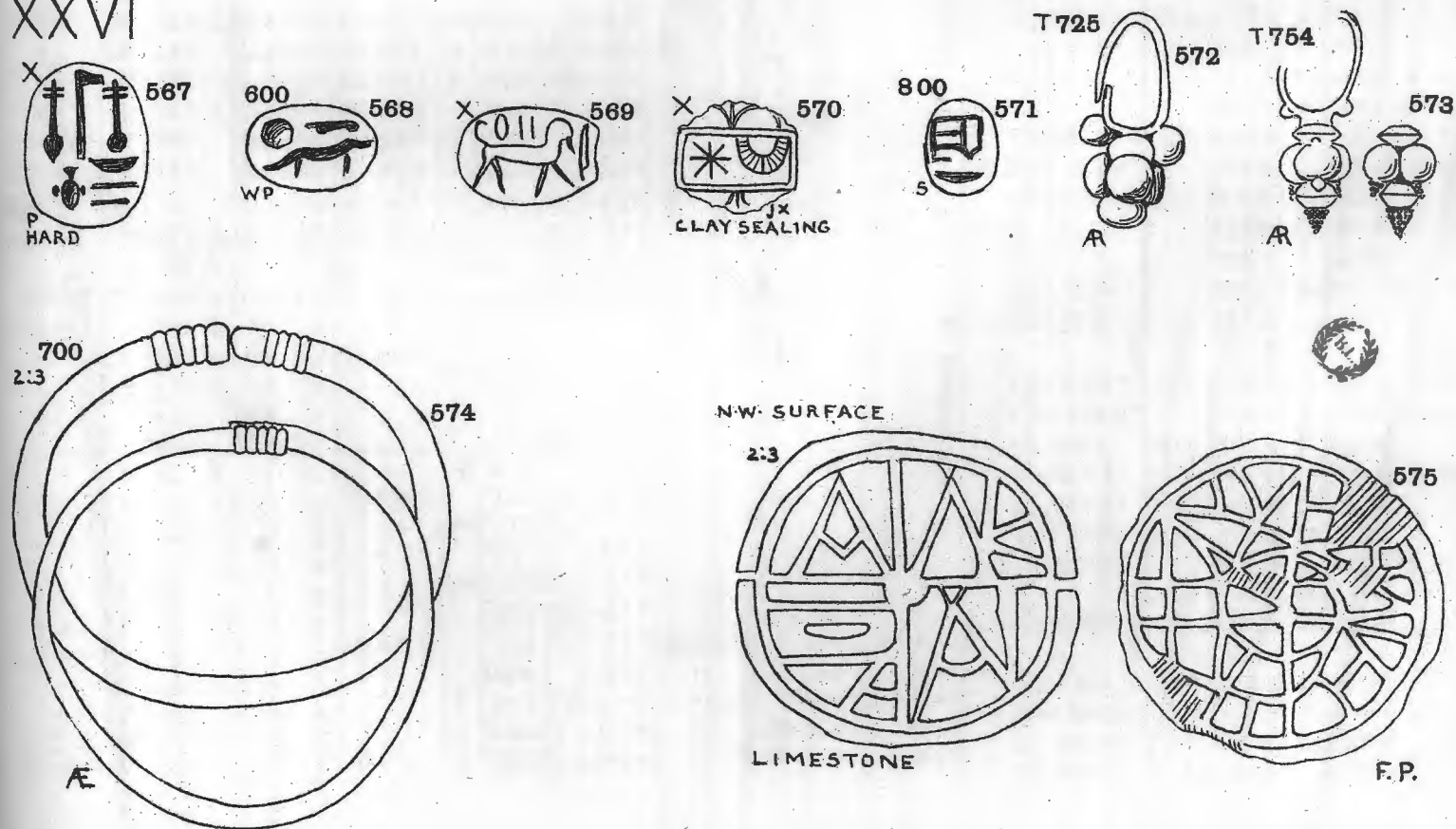




XXV



XXVI



MATERIAL TYPE WT X UNIT					MATERIAL TYPE WT X UNIT					No MATERIAL TYPE WT X UNIT SITE							
102					237					P E Y E M							
LIMEST	P	28.0	1/5	140.0 Q	MALACHT	GR	362.5	3	120.8 D	5613	HAEMT		117.0		117.0	EF386	
HAEMT	P	72.3	1/2	144.6 Q	HAEMT	P	187.6	3/2	125.0 D	5614	"	01	234.8	2	117.4		
HAEMT	P	145.7		145.7 Q	"	875	190.6	3/2	126.7 D	5	GY. QTZOSE	702	1173.6	10	117.4	W 370.3	
103					"		43.5	1/3	130.5 D	6	RD LIMEST	01	236.8	2	118.4		
HAEMT	N	124.6	1	124.6 D	QTZ-CRYSTAL		130.8		130.8 D	7	HAEMT		121.2		121.2	392.8	
"	N	1129.5	8	141.2 Q	"	"	45.1	1/3	135.2	D A R I C							
"	N	703.5	5	140.7 Q	"	"	69.5	1/2	139.0 Q	8	HAEMT		256.8	2	128.4	240	
TRACHT	RING	427.1	3	142.4 Q	FLINT	P	70.8	1/2	141.6 Q	9	"		514.7	4	128.7	AX383	
201					HAEMT	P	35.6	1/4	142.4 Q	5620	BK-LIMEST	422	259.0	2	129.5		
FELSPR	P	139.9		139.9 Q	"	P	47.7	1/3	143.1 Q	S T A T E R							
QUARTZ	P	47.0	1/3	141.0 Q	"	458	48.1	1/3	144.3 Q	1	W.LIMEST	264	1330.	10	133.0	1321.5+10	
HAEMT	BALL	47.5	1/3	142.5 Q	"	P	36.2	1/4	144.8 Q	2	BRONZE		133.8		133.8	C 391	
FELSPR	P	144.1		144.1 Q	"	BALL	48.3	1/3	144.9 Q	3	RD LIMEST	372	1348.6	10	134.9		
HAEMT	GR	145.0		145.0 Q	"	P	36.5	1/4	146.0 Q	4	GY. LIMEST	711	541.9	4	135.5		
FELSPR	P	145.3		145.3 Q	"	875	295.0	2	147.5 Q	Q E D E T							
HAEMT	N	29.8	1/5	147.0 Q	"	N	474.0	5/2	189.6 B	5	HAEMT	14	138.0		138.0		
"	"	149.1		149.1 Q	"		19.6	1/10	196.0 B	6	GY. QTZOSE	14	1380.3	100	138.0		
QUARTZ	P	175.0		175.0 K	MALACHT	503	20.0	1/10	200.0 B	7	PINK LIM		278.8	20	139.4	EU 382	
"	"	177.9		177.9 K	HAEMT	P	25.2	1/8	201.6 B	8	WT LIMEST	14	283.5	2	141.7		
HAEMT	GR	97.4	1/2	194.8 B	AGATE	P	25.4	1/8	203.2 B	9	WT LIMEST		1438.5	10	143.8	C 395	
"	POL	39.2	1/5	196.0 B	HAEMT	P	25.4	1/8	203.2 B	5630	RD GRAN		577.9	40	144.5		
"	"	196.6		196.6 B	LIMEST	82	101.9	1/2	203.8 B	1	BK-LIMEST	524	730.6	5	146.1		
"	"	49.5	1/4	198.0 B	QUARTZ	P	13.0	1/6	208.0 B	2	FLINT	382	747.0	5	149.4		
"	"	25.1	1/8	194.2 B	HAEMT	P	26.2	1/8	209.6 B	3	BR-HAEMT		151.8		151.8		
"	GR	50.2	1/4	200.8 B	240					4	HAEMT	49	765.6	5	153.1		
"	"	41.0	1/5	205.0 B	HAEMT	N	28.9	1/5	144.5 Q	N E C E F							
"	"	105.9	1/2	211.8 B	"	N	290.8	2	145.4 Q	5	TRACHYTE	6575	785.0	50	157.0		
"	"	53.8	1/4	215.2 B	"		737.0	5	147.4 Q	6	W. QRTZITE	653	8031.4	50	160.6	743	
"	GR	110.8	1/2	221.6 L	CHALCED	P	94.6	1/2	189.2 B	7	LEAD	326	321.5	2	160.7	RAA-383	
206					GY. QTZ.	P	49.4	1/8	197.6 B	K H O I R I N E							
QTZ.	P	145.0		145.0 Q	HAEMT	GR	198.0		198.0 B	8	BR-SAND		852.8	50	170.5	C 395.8	
HAEMT	SOFT	52.1	1/4	208.4 B	"	N	41.0	1/5	205.0 B	9	BARYTES	21	860.0	50	172.0		
"	"	216.2		216.2 B	FELSPR	P	102.8	1/2	205.6 B	5640	W. LIMEST	369	1388.0	8	173.5	Q L	
"	"	273	1/8	218.4 B	HAEMT	355	208.8		208.8 B	1	HAEMT		1389.2	8	173.6	C 392.6	
211					241					2	"	38	174.8		174.8		
HAEMT	N	14.4	1/10	144.0 Q	HAEMT	BALL	113.2		113.2 P	3	SANDST	394	353.92	20	176.9		
"	GR	146.8		146.8 Q	HAEMT	N	23.0	1/5	115.0 P	4	BR-HAEMT		364.2	2	181.2		
"	873	36.9	1/4	147.6 Q	QUARTZ	P	46.2	1/5	115.5 P	5	HAEMT		91.0	1/2	182.0	FB 377	
"	N	315.3	2	157.6 N	FLINT		46.5	1/5	116.2 P	6	"		145.81	8	182.3	XL 390	
FELSPR	P	158.0		158.0 N	HAEMT	N	119.8		119.8 P	7	GY. QTZOSE	653	3706.4	20	185.3	TAM 375	
LEAD	387	160.8		160.8 N	H-SPLIN	TER	24.4	1/5	122.0 P	8	BK-HAEMT		185.6		185.6	C 394.6	
HAEMT	N	43.0	1/5	215.0 B	HAEMT	N	499.4	5/2	199.6 B	9	HAEMT	497	185.9		185.9		
"	GR	108.8	1/2	217.6 B	QUARTZ	P	25.4	1/8	203.2 B	5650	"		375.0	2	187.5		
222					HAEMT	702	103.0	1/2	206.0 B	1	"		188.6		188.6		
SLATE	P	239.9	2	120.0 P	H.SOFT		51.8	1/4	207.2	2	BK-SANDS		1886.8	100	188.7	ET 385	
HAEMT		901	3/4	120.1 P	506					3	BR-HAEMT		189.4		189.4		
"	P	420.6	3 1/2	120.2 P	LIMEST	P	95.3		114.7 P	B E Q A							
"	GR	214.0	1 1/4	122.3 P	"	P	116.0		116.0 P	4	LIMEST	381	190.5		190.5		
"	"	123.4		123.4 P	"	P	118.5		118.5 P	5	BK-HAEMT		191.0		191.0	C 392.8	
"	"	124.8		124.8 P	"	P	60.6	1/2	121.2 P	6	LIMEST	916	977.0	5	195.4		
229					512					7	WT QTZ.	GR	198.3		198.3	C 392.8	
AGATE	P	841	4	126.1 D	HAEMT		22.2	1/5	111.0 P	8	LIMEST	15	992.6	5	198.5		
HAEMT	P	196.8	1/4	131.2 D	"	BALL	33.6	3/10	112.0 P	9	RD SANDS	702	4132.1	20	206.6		
FLINT	P	663	3/6	132.6 D	"	BALL	45.4	1/5	113.5 P	5660	W. LIMEST		2068.0	10	206.8	BB 387	
"	P	133.0		133.0 D	"		45.9	1/5	114.7 P	1	"		52.4	1/4	209.6	711 395	
FELSPR	P	177.5	8/4	133.1 D	HAEMT		23.4	1/5	117.0 P	2	W. LIMEST		107.4	1/2	214.8		
HAEMT	P	113	1/2	135.6 D	"		119.4		119.4 P	S E L A							
"	P	68.5	3/6	137.0 D	"	P	24.3	1/5	121.5 P	3	HAEMT	497	439.6	2	219.8		
"	P	48.0	1/3	144.0 Q	"	N	286.6	2	143.3 Q	4	BK-BASALT	15	111.0	1/2	222.0		
"	"	438	720.4	5	144.1 Q	"	N	292.4	2	146.2 Q	5	LIMEST	01	112.9	1/2	225.8	
GR: GROUND, N: NUGGET, P: PEBBLE					620					6	LIMEST	14	226.8		226.8	552	

ANCIENT SELECTION OF NATURAL NODULES TO AGREE WITH STANDARDS DESIRED FOR USE

1 1/2 Q EDET

1 1/2 Q EDET

1 1/2 Q EDET

1 1/2 Q EDET

1 1/2 Q EDET

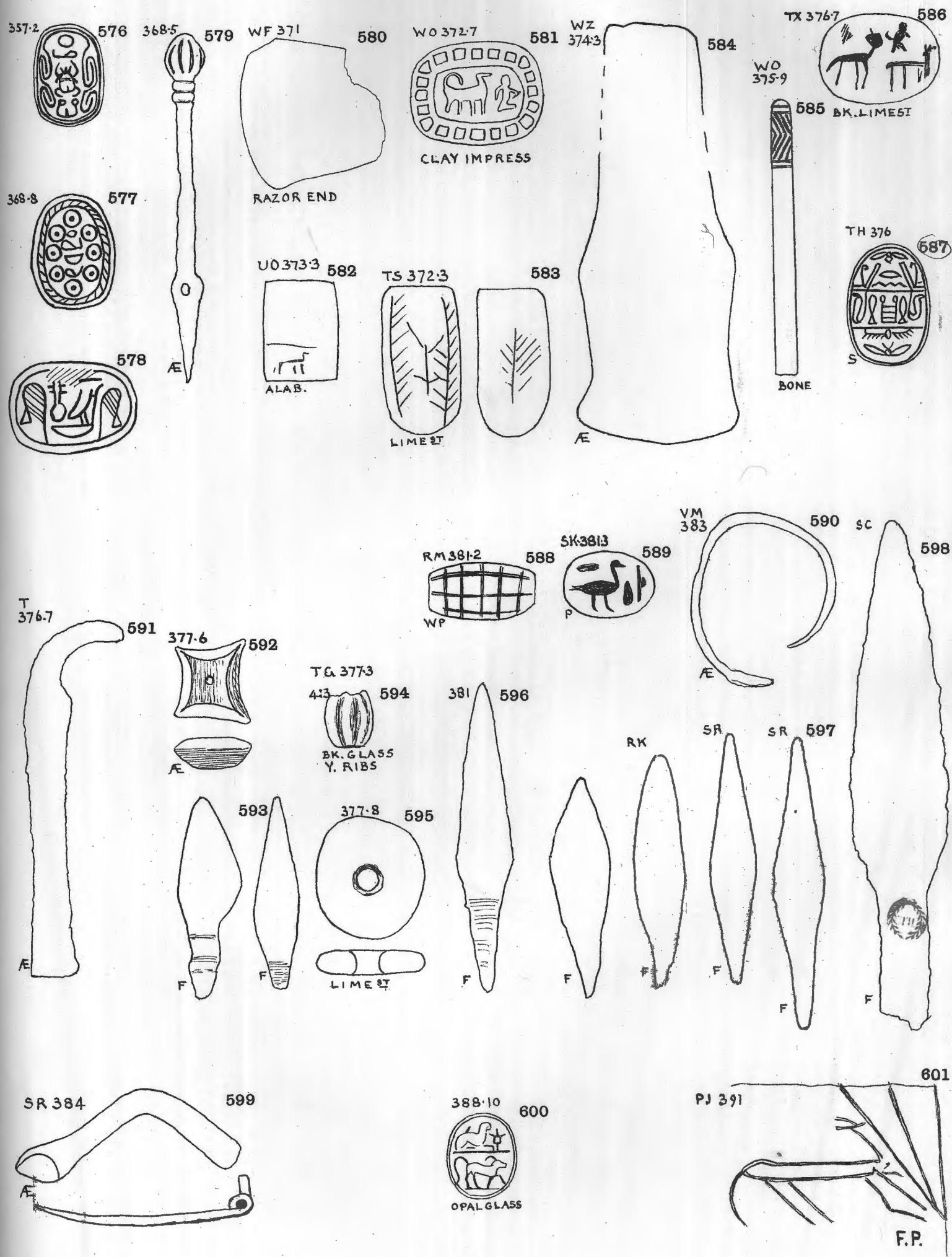
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1 1/2 Q EDET

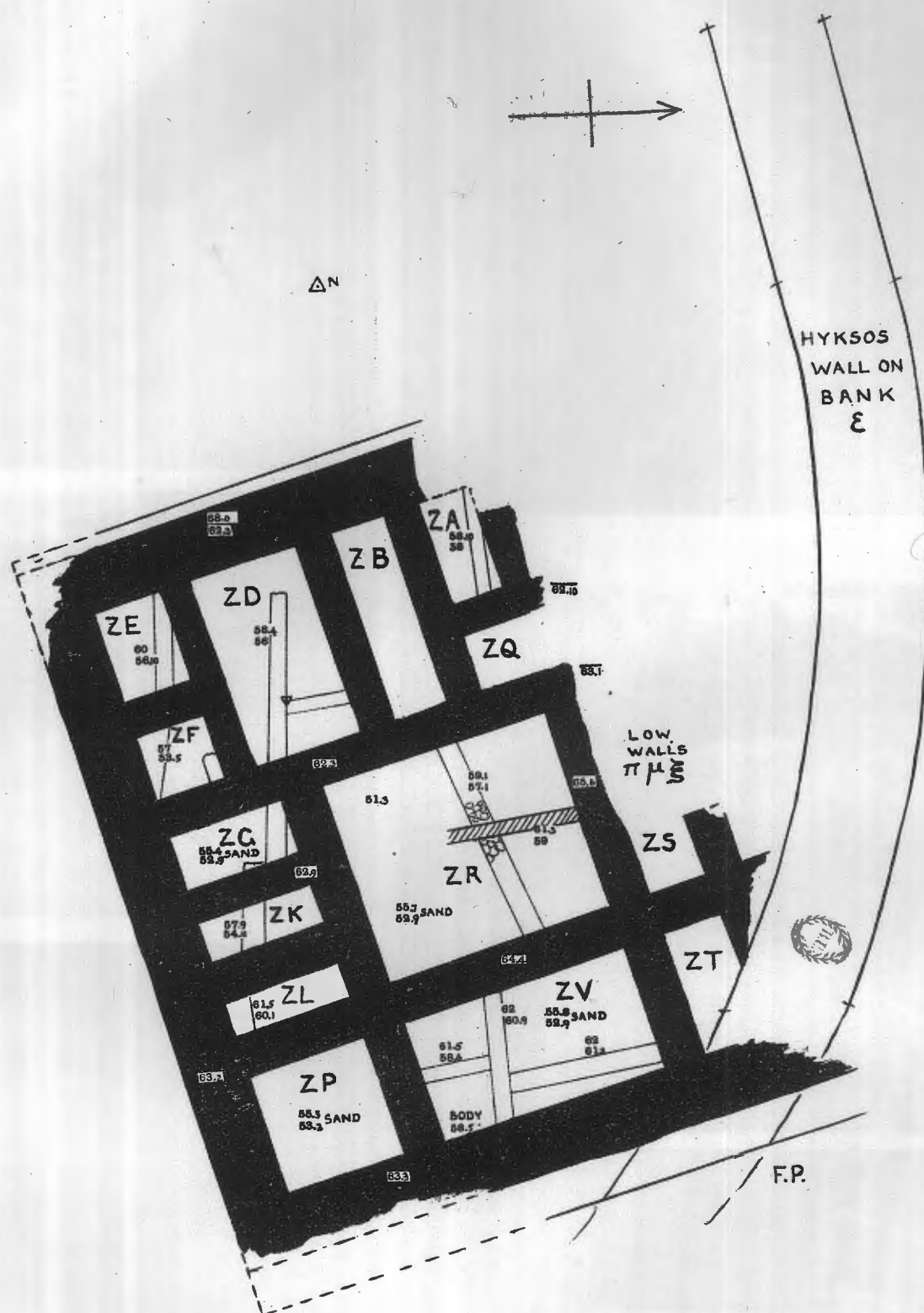
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1 1/2 Q EDET

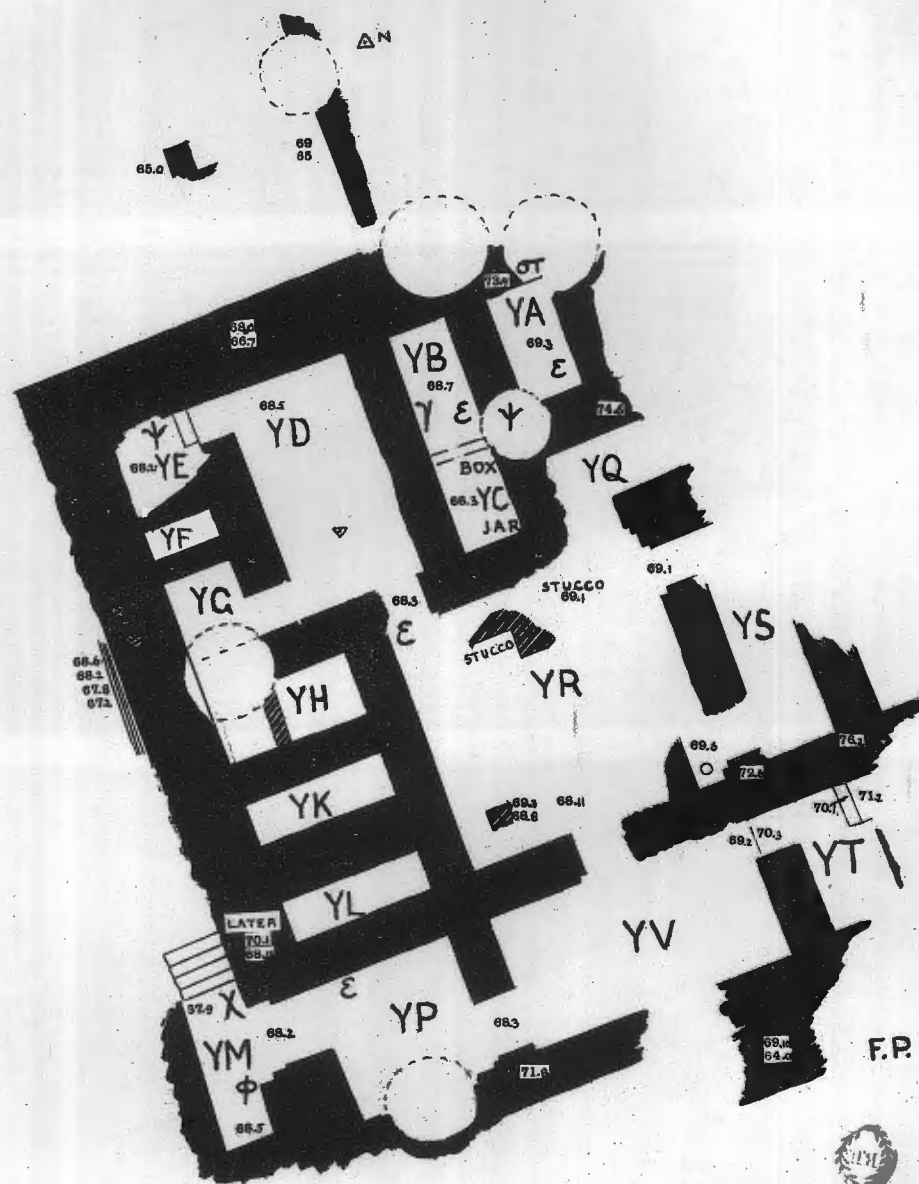
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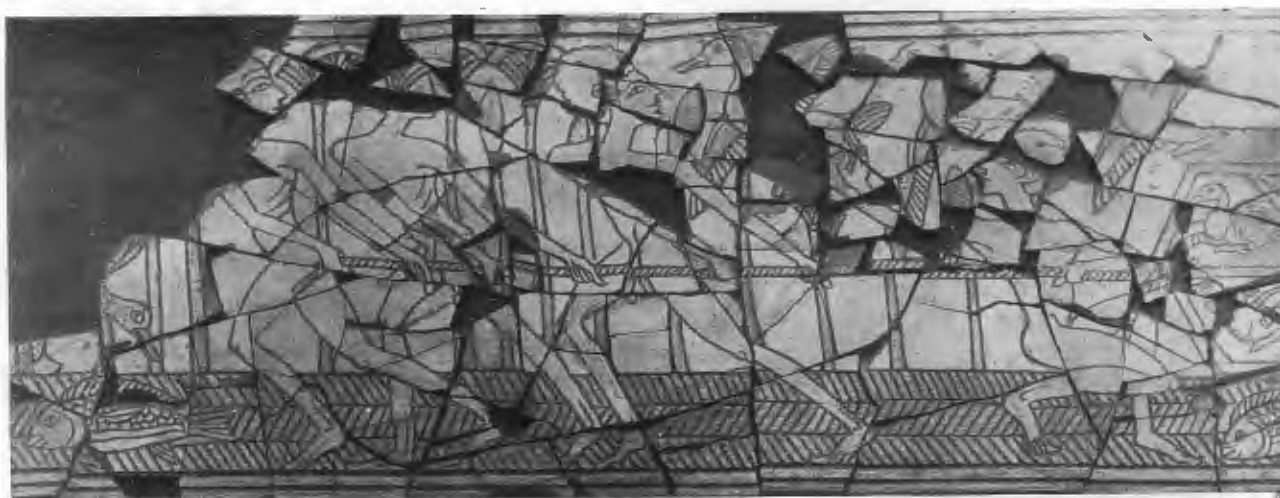


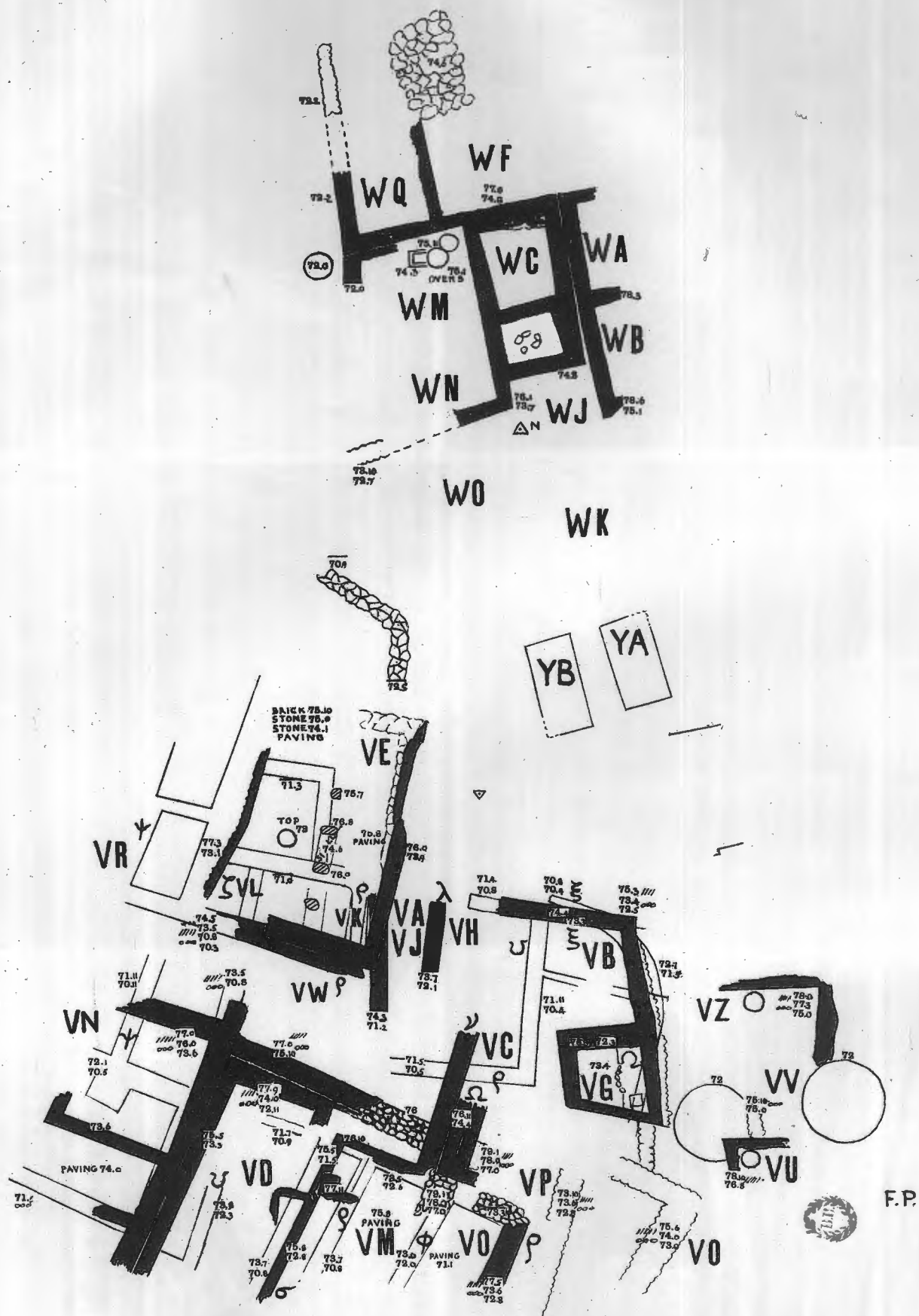




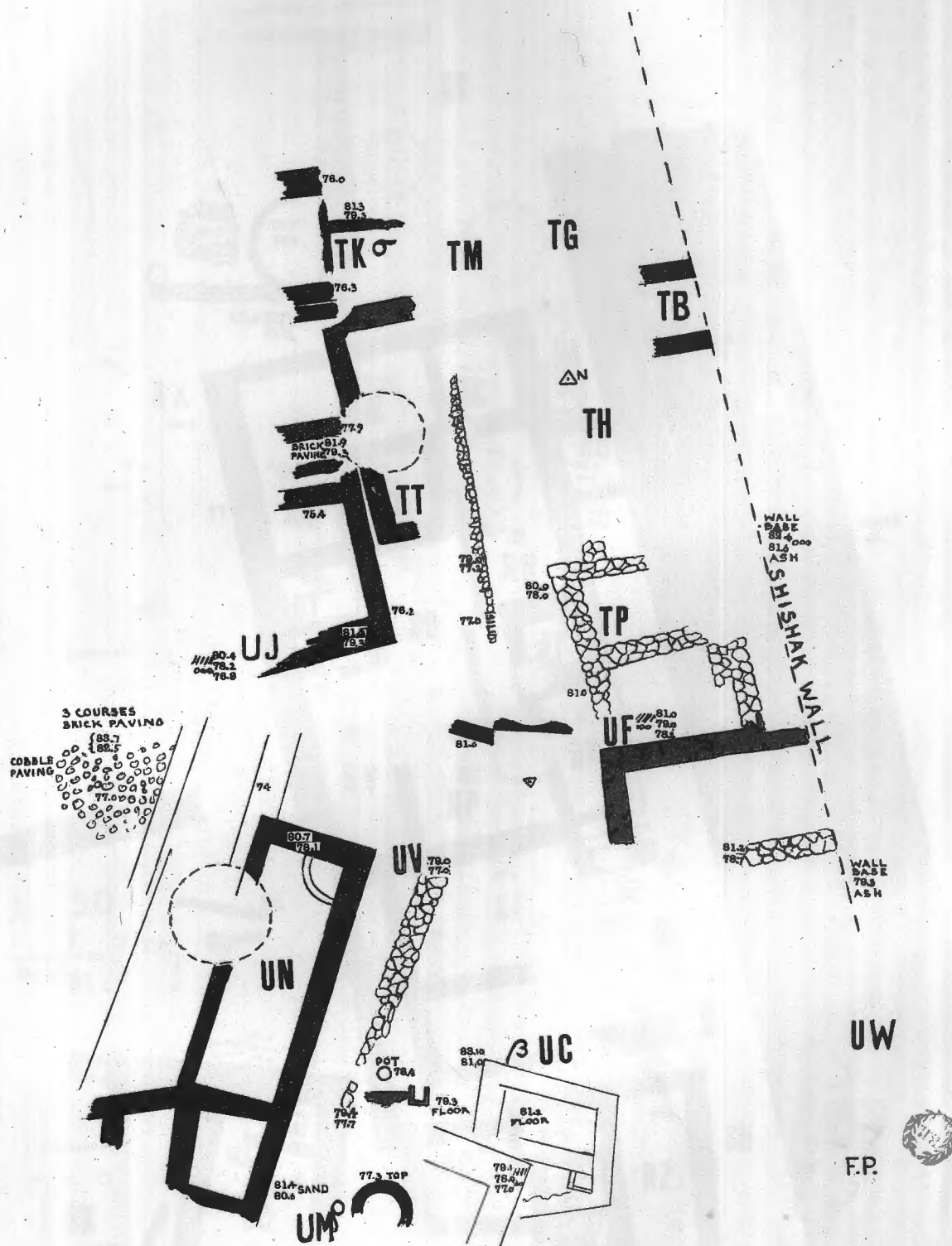


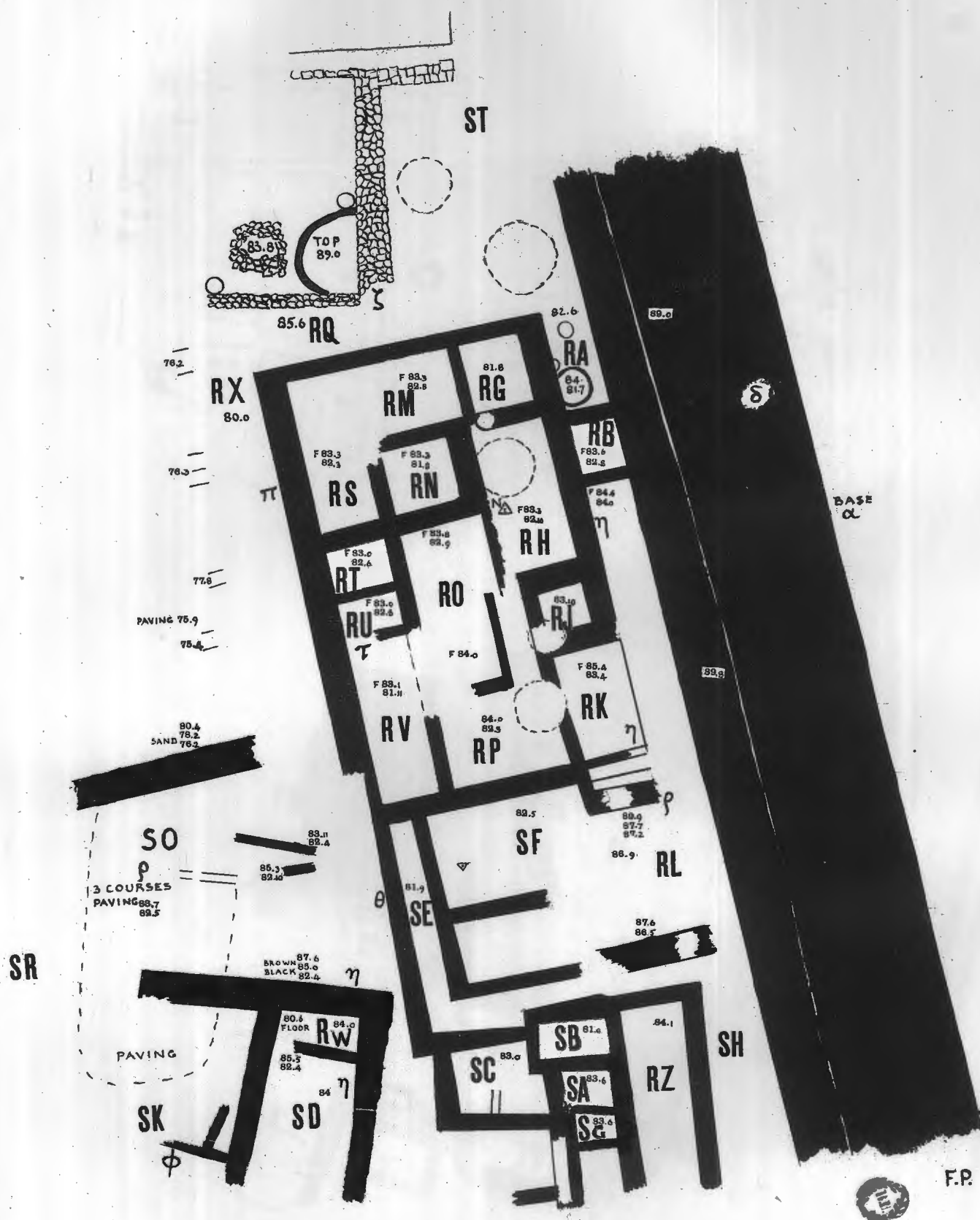


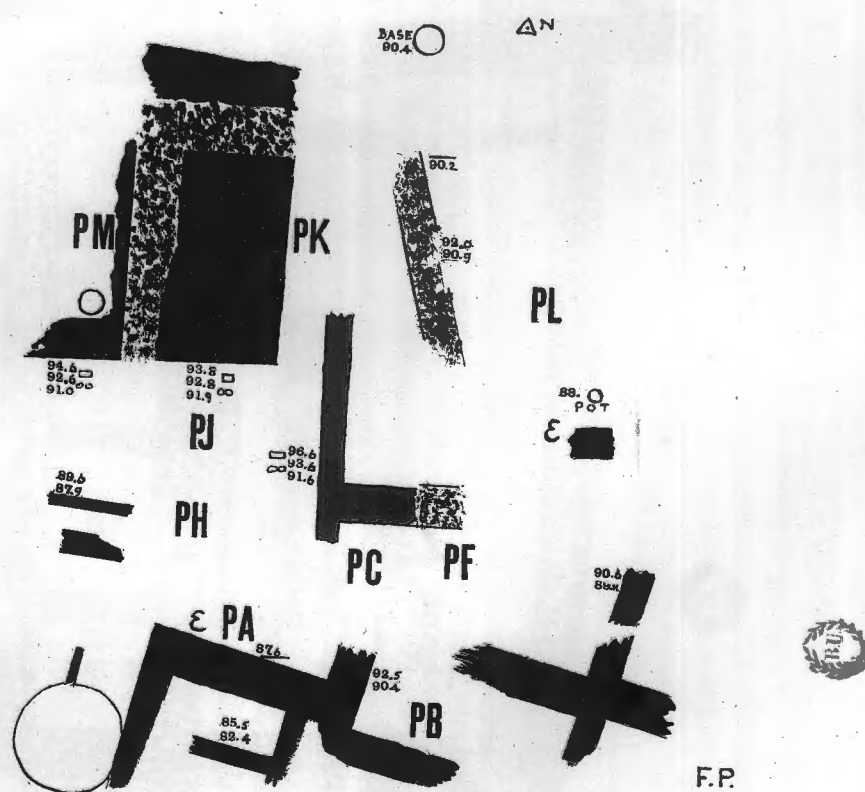
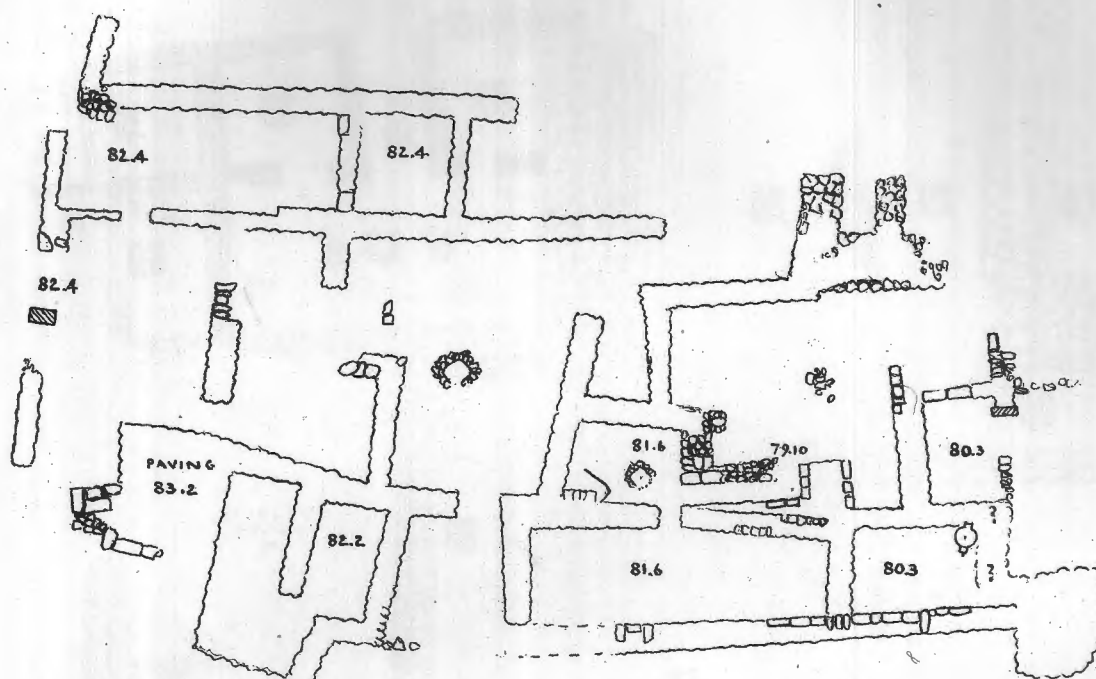


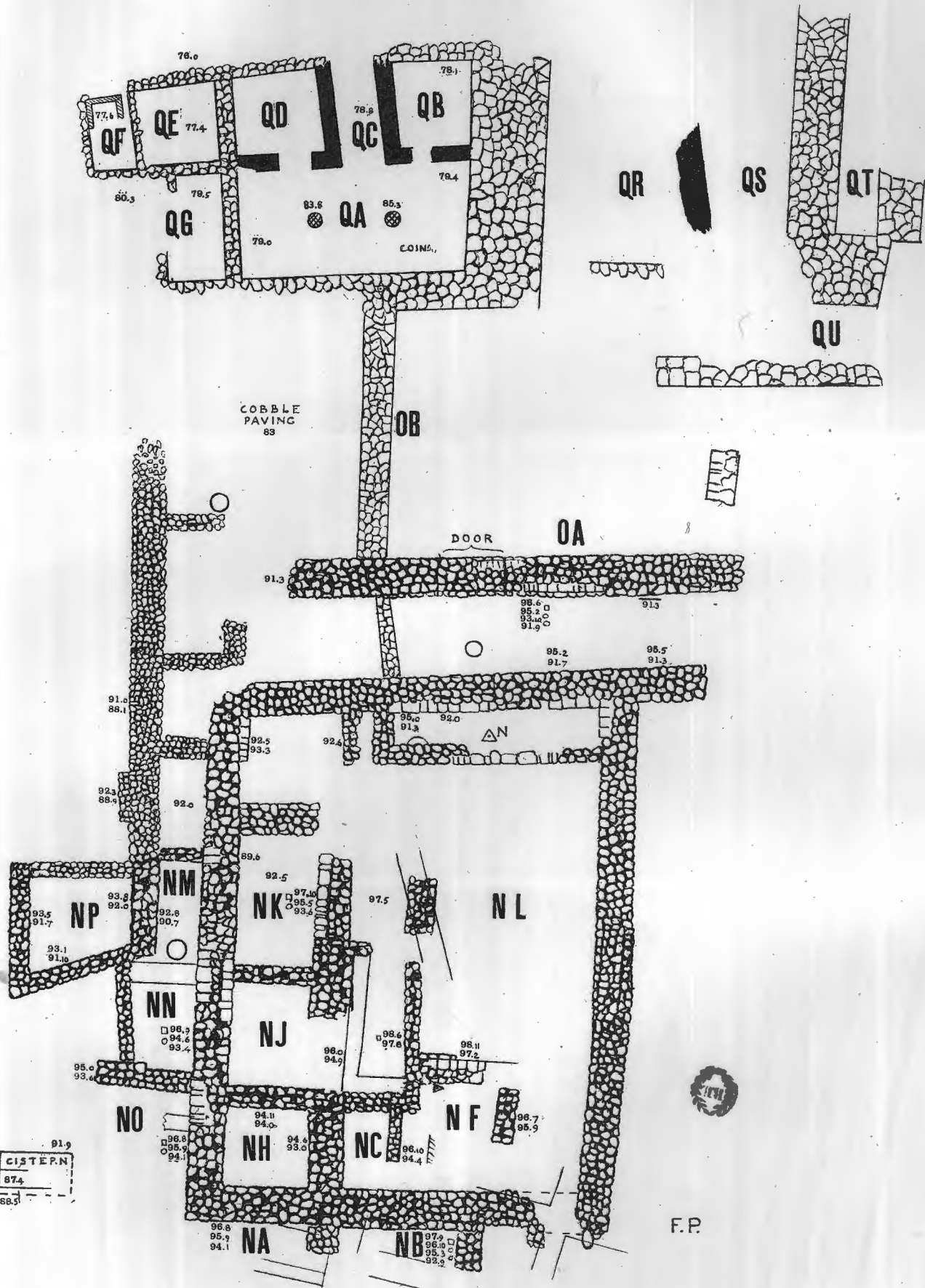




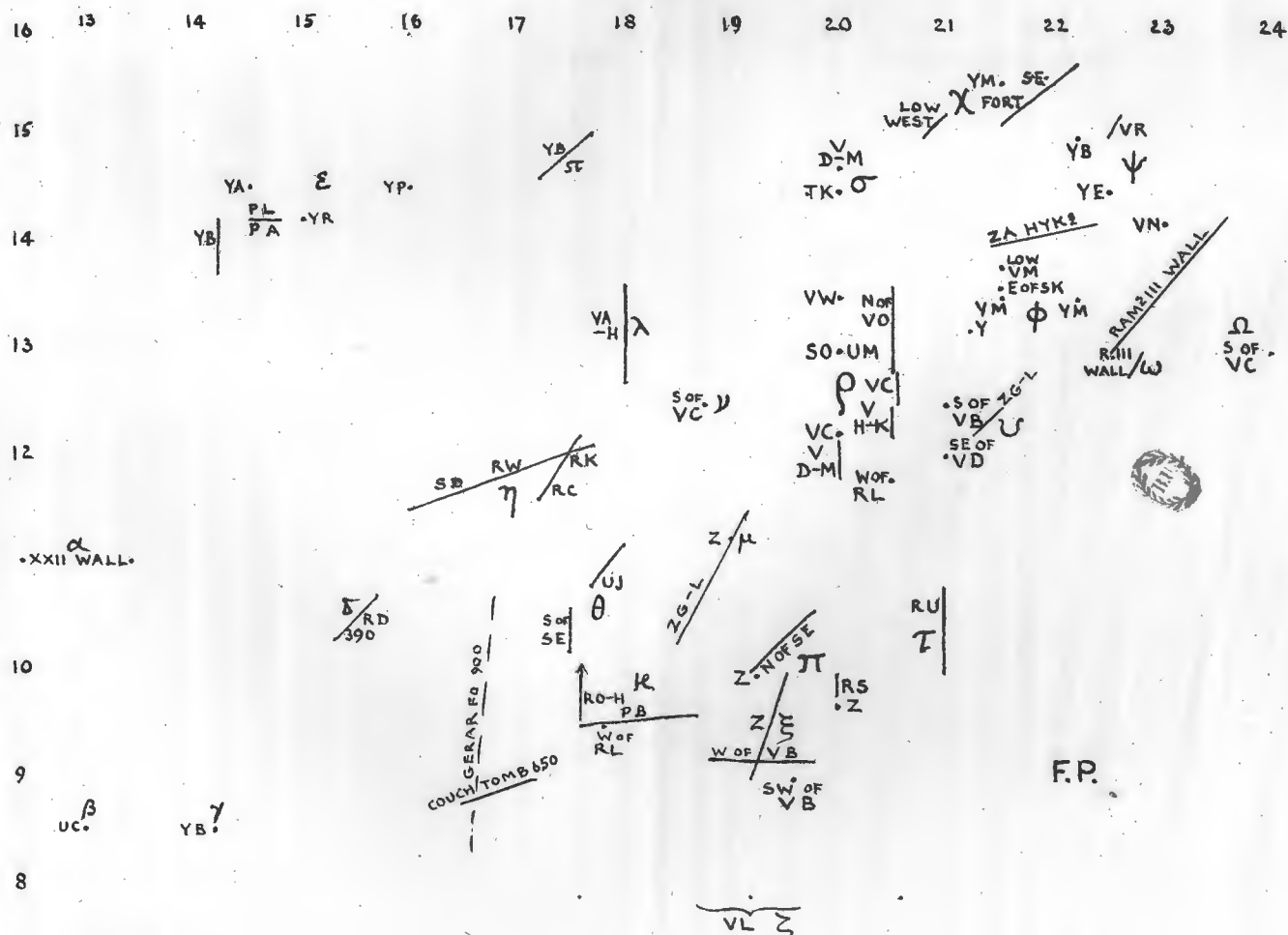
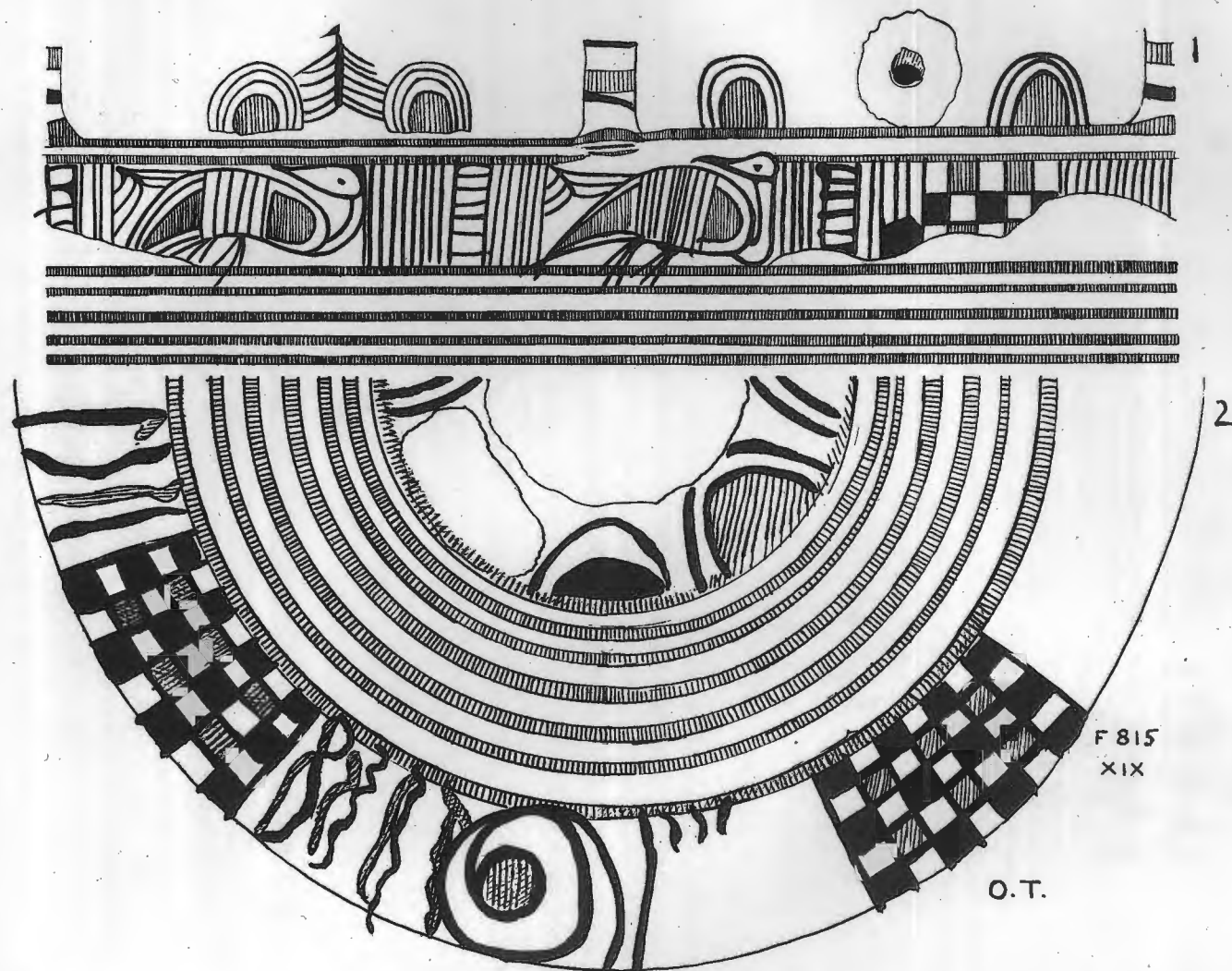


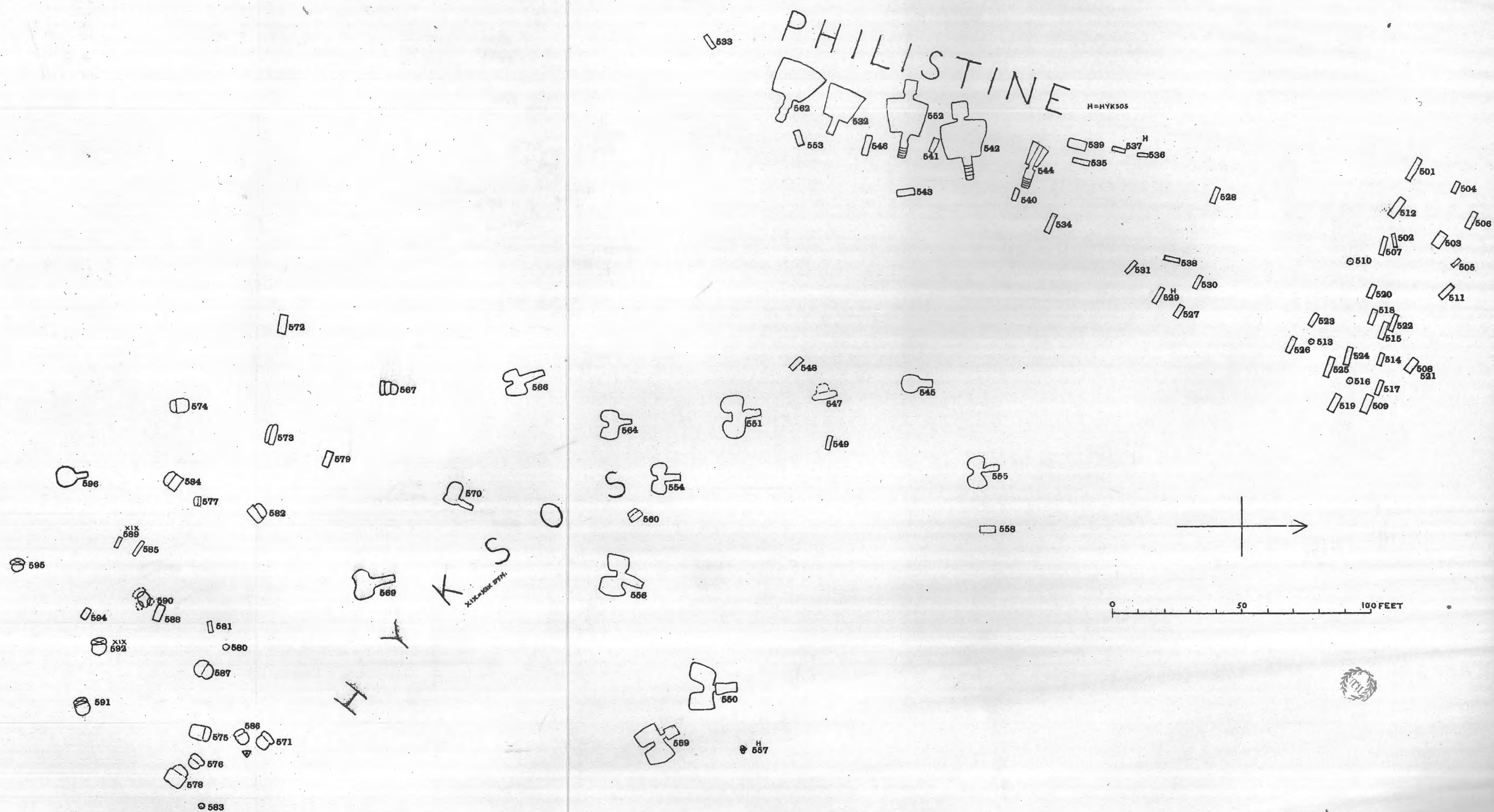


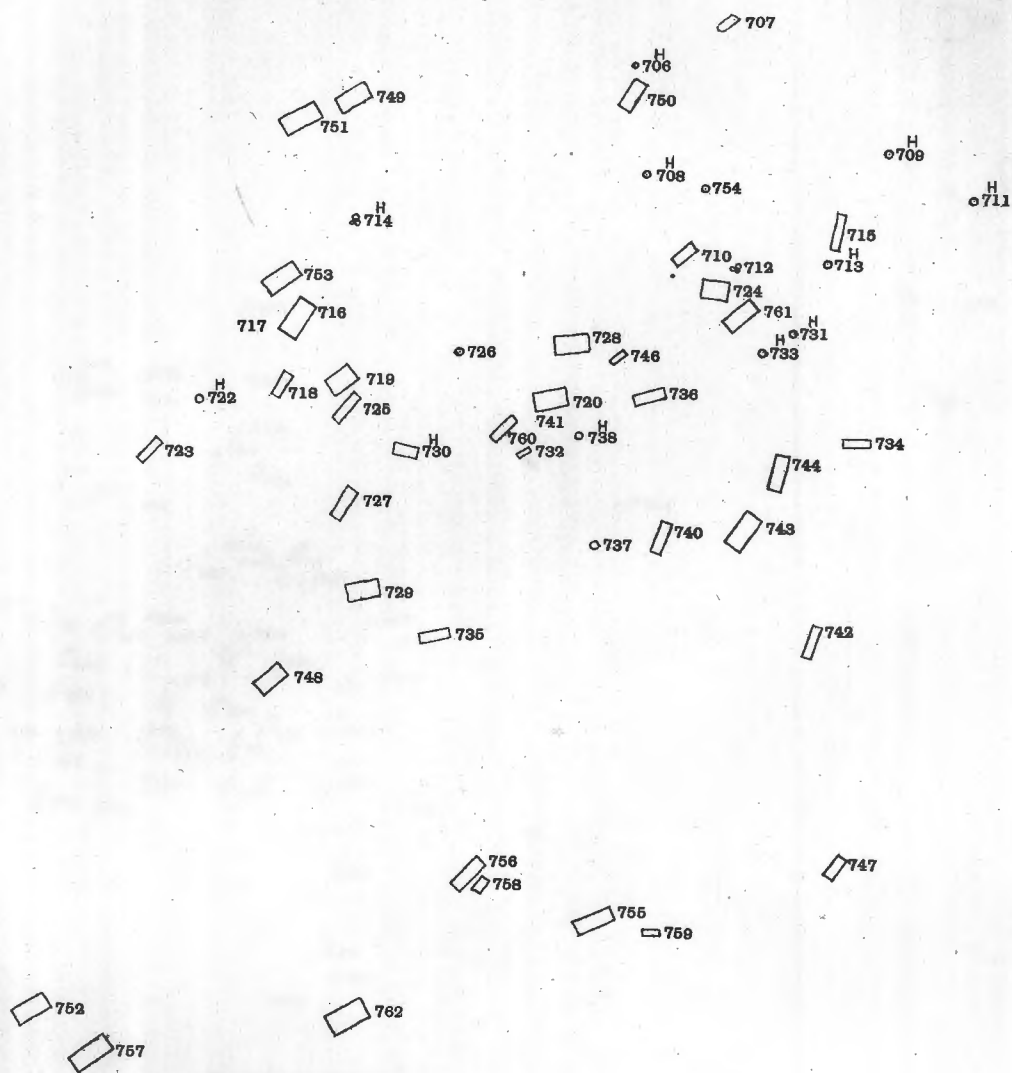




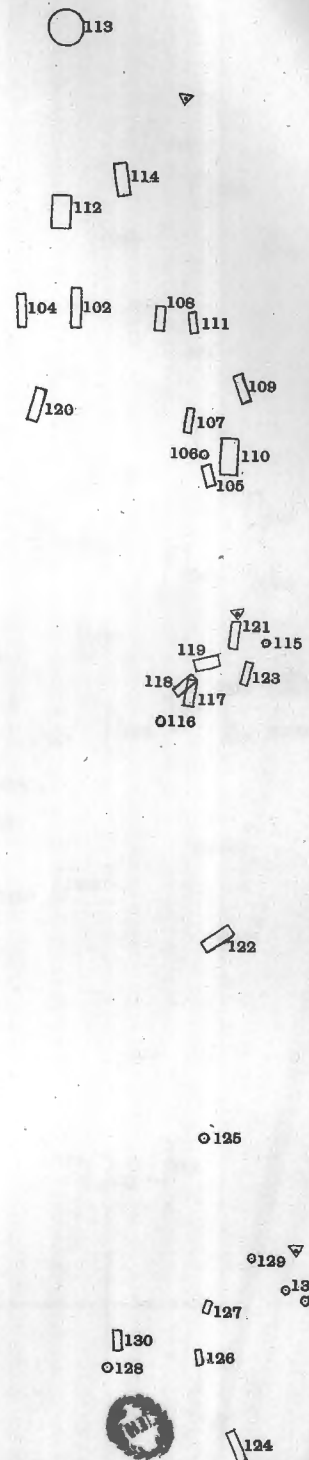
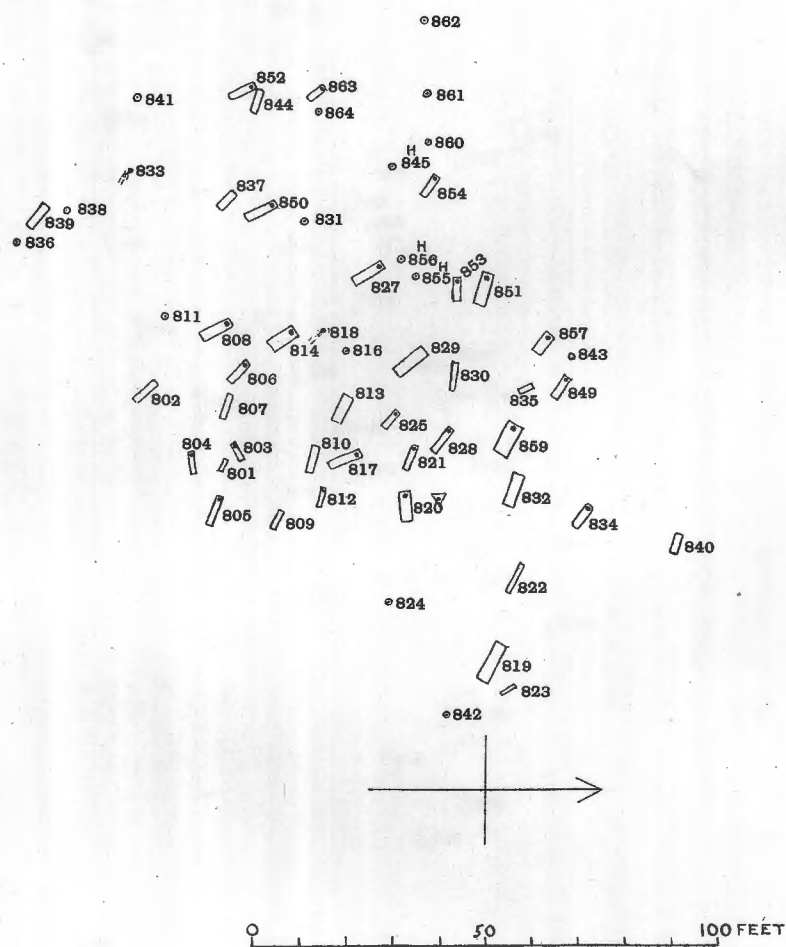


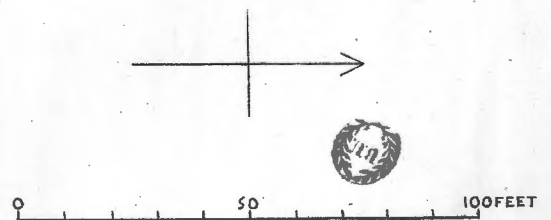
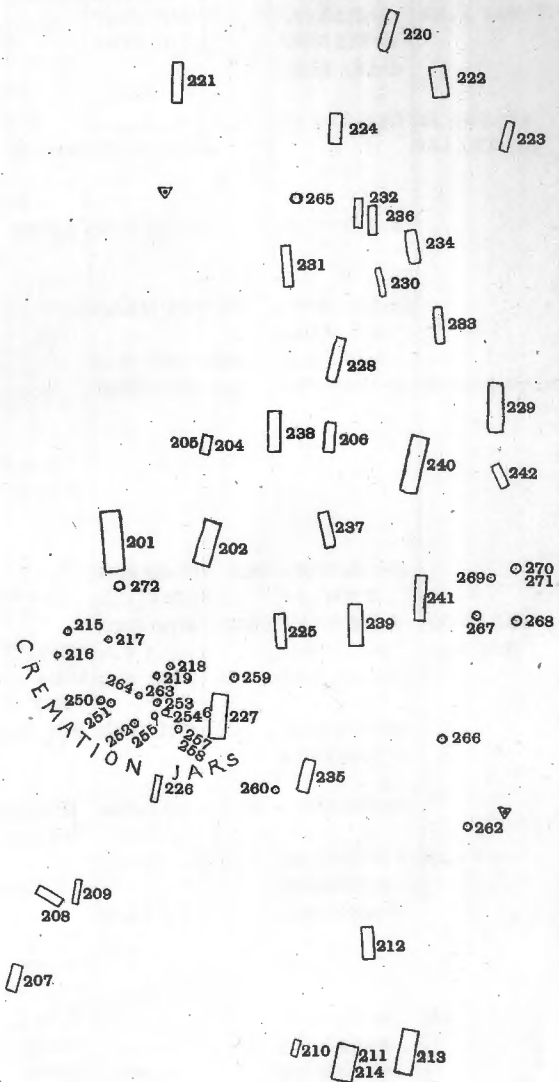
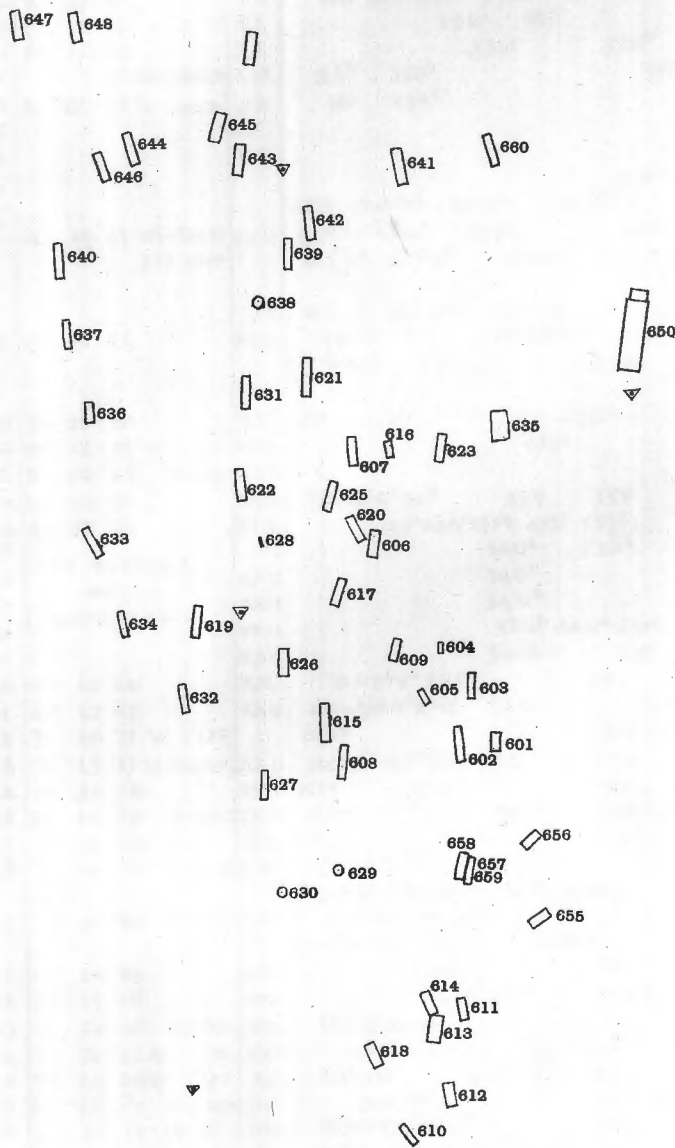






0 50 100 FEET





0624

GRAVE BODY				P O T T E R Y				M E T A L				S C A R A B S		A M U L E T S	
No	N	E	D H F DYN												
102	100	26	51	XX	18A	28W1.2	50P, 55S ³ , 59F ² , 73T ⁴ , 85J ³ , N ² , S ²					XXXIII 353-4			
104	84	20	38 W?	XXI	17F4		47P 59G ⁵ 67C			XXXIV 199-200		XXXV 405-6	XXXVI 405-6	XXXIV 201-2	
105	56	22	27	XX	18D ⁷		59F ³ 67E ¹								
110	93	27	39	XX-I	12M4	25F ¹							XXXY 402		
111	52	19	37	XIX	15V ⁷										
117	68	24	38	XXI		23K4								XXXV 398	
120	87	27	40	XX	18B	22T ² 24T ⁵ 39M ⁸								XXXI 309	
121	72	22	28	XX		28H ² 43J ⁷									
124	82	22	43	XX		33D ¹	55S ³ "			XXXIV 193					
125			37 NO BONES	XIX	160 ⁸	23B ²	59F ⁹			XXXII 152					
126	36	15	53 W. CHILD	XX	18A	23A ²									
133				XXI											
134				XXI											
135															

FOR THE DRAWINGS OF TYPES SEE "CORPUS OF PALESTINIAN POTTERY."

No.	GRAVE BODY N E D H F	DYN	P O T T E R Y	METAL	SCARABS	AMULETS	BEADS
503	69 42 34		59J ³	Æ RING			+
504	52 22 20	XX	37R ^{1,2}		XXXI 301		+
506	82 24 43	XX	23E ³ 43K ³ 55Q ³ 59B 85R ⁴	XXX 139-41	XXXI 324-30 XXXVI		+
507	64 21 24		66W ² 85R ⁵ 53				
508	68 34 27	XIX XX	20E 28J 37F 50G ^{2,3} 85E ¹				
509	84 34 26	XX	25H ¹	91C ³ FE ARM ² XXXII, 148	XXXIII 339	XXXIII 340	+
510	SURFACE	XXI	59G ⁶	XXXIV 194	XXXV 394-5	XXXIV 195	+
513	POT CHILD	XX	15M ³ 18Y 22L ² 43Q ² 67E ⁴	XXXII 164		XXXII 359	
516	POT CHILD	XX	36M ² 43		XXXI 315		+
519	81 30 28	XX	23E ⁵ 25F ¹ 43J ^{3,9} 50G ² 85E ^{1,4} 91K ³	XXXIV 191-2	XXXV 391		
522	81 33 34	XXII	52N ⁵	FE ARMLET		XLII 341, XLII 543	+
523	64 21 26	XX	67E ³ P	XXX 132, Æ EARR ⁶		UZAT, XXXI 311-2	+
524	84 26 30	XX	16S ² 23B ⁴	55T ²	PASTE SEAL		COWRIES
525	84 26 34	XXI	16S ⁴	52G ¹ 59F ¹ 83E	XXXV 397		+
527	76 25 24	XX	22S 50D ²	91H ² Æ ARM ² , RING			+
528	74 24 27	XX	73B ^{1,2,5}	XXXII 153	XXXIII 331-2	XXXIII 340	+
529	81 23 63	XV	15U ⁵ 18T ⁴ 25H ² 50F	91K ⁵ Æ RING XXX 110			+
530		XX	18E ⁶	73B ¹ 89C ¹	XXXIII 352		+
531	69 16 56		22F ²	85N ² 91K ³			
533	93 21 48	XIX	64F ¹	XXX 105-6	XXXI 284-6		+
534	92 29 66 NW	XXII	25M ³ 34X ⁴ 54F ²	Æ ARM ² EARRING	XLVIII 553-9		+
535	80 80 35		12T	67T			
536	17 46 48	XX	12T	68N ²			
537	17 63 31	XV-I	12M ⁴ 23J ⁴ 25E ¹ 29S 41B	740 ²	TOGGLE PIN		+
538	22 69 19	XIX	12T 29N 33Q ² 41N	85N ⁴	ILLEGIBLE		
539	42 77 48	XX	12T 38G ⁴ 50V	Æ EARR ⁶ Æ ARM ²	XLVIII 549		+
540			18D ⁸ 23K ¹⁴ 55E ² 73Y	91K ⁴ Æ ARM ² EARR ⁶	+	ISIS+HORUS	+
541	74 28 45				XXIX 246		+
543	78 30 60		39N	85F ³			+
548	65 30 53	XV-I	8Y ^{4,5} 38B ² N				
553	28 71 79	XXI	43W ² 50F, 59N ¹ 68H ⁴ U		XXII 211-2		+
557	4 POTS 24	XV-I	33N ⁸ 37V ⁸ 51G ¹ 740				
561		XV-I	38M 50C ³ 60N ⁴				
571		XV-I	18K ⁴ 23J ¹ 43E ⁵ 51G ^{1,4} 740				
572		XV-I	51G ^{II} 59L ²				
574	68 22 39	SIDE RECESS	XVI 23G ⁴ 43C ³	TOGGLE-PIN	XXII 213		
575	68 28 54	"	XV-I 23K ⁸ 43E ⁵ F ³ 51G ^{1,2} 740 ¹⁷			GLAZE KOHL POT + FLASK	
576	69 29 44	"	XV-I 38B ² 43D ⁶ 51G ^{IV}				
577	40 25 60	"	XVI 23G ⁴ 38B ³ 56E ² 740 ⁸				
578	78 60 63	"	XV-I 23K ^{2,2} Y ² 43F ³ 51G ¹¹ 740 91A ¹				
579	72 31 52	XVI	22N ² 38C ² 51G ¹⁵ 60M ⁵ 740 ⁸	TOGGLE PIN	CRYSTAL		
581	48 20 34	XVI	35P ⁴ 51G ¹³				
585	78 19 28			FE-RING	XXIX 247		
586	54 26 41	"	XVI 35P ⁴ 740 ²⁰ 91A				
588	70 33 56	XV-I	43E ⁵ F ³ 51G ¹² 740 ⁸				
589	55 18 30	XIX XX	50G ² 59G ⁷				
591	66 62 34	XV-I	38B ²	Æ TOGGLE + RING			
592	56 51 40	"	XIX 23C ³ J ¹⁵ 43F ³ 51G ⁸ 91A ¹				
595	61 30 56	"	XV-I 23K ¹⁴ 43E ⁵ F ³ 51G ¹² 740 91A				

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No	GRAVE BODY N E D H F	DYN	P O T T E R Y	M E T A L	SCARABS	AMULETS	BEADS
601	45 26 35	XX	67D ²		XXXI 287-8		+
602	82 20 38	XIX	43J ⁴		XXXI 295		
606	68 28 61	XX	86R	XXXI 130 FLASK	XXXI 310		
607	72 23 47 W		51J ¹ 62C ²	91G ³			
608	88 18 45		15H ¹ 18U ⁶ 23B ¹	50N ²			
609	52 20 41		85H ²	XXXI 126-7	XXXI 303-4		
610	58 15 27	XX	15L ⁴ 17V ⁷ 39J ⁴ 52R		XXXIII 380		
611	56 20 53	XVI	38C ¹ H ² 43C ² 52A ³ 68A ⁵				
612	38 28 77	XVI	19C ¹ 23K ¹³ 38C ⁴ 39B 53A ² 64F ¹ 68A ⁴ 85Q ²	Æ RARRING Æ TOGGLE		3 LEGGED STONE BRAZIER	
613	68 34 36	XVI	19F ¹ 37C ¹ 43C ¹ 52A ³ 64F ² 68A ² 89A	XXXVI Æ RINGS	SCB. CIRCLES.		+
614	60 24 37	XVI	38H ⁸ 64F ³				+
615	98 24 62 W	S XIX	17E ⁴ 23C ⁶ 28D ² 43J ⁴ 50G ¹ 51H ⁹	91F ³	XXXIII-2	XXXI 289-92	+
616	42 18 41	XX-I	20G ¹ 25E ³ 28D ³ 37M ⁴ R ²	Æ-ARM ¹		XXXI, 307	MELON
617	74 18 63	XIX	59F ⁸ J ¹ 85O ⁵	XXXI 119	XXXI 299, 300		
618	62 24 34	XVI	10E ² 53A 62C ³				
620	69 21 59	XX-I	15U ⁶ 25F ¹ 28X ⁴ 43J ⁷ 67F ² 85K ² 5 ¹			WEIGHTS	
621	100 22 64	XIX	68B ¹ 85N ⁴ 59H ¹ J ¹				
622	79 21 59	XX	22E ¹ 28Y ³ 37H ² 43J ³ 50C ¹ P 83C ² 85E ⁶ J ³				
623	72 20 54 W	S XIX	16L 22E ¹ 36M ⁶ 85L ³				
624	32	XVI	68A ³	TOGGLE, NEEDLE			
625	75 24 63	XIX	23B ² 67D ⁴	XXXI 118	XXXI 293-4		+
626	68 24 46	XIX	85L ² 91J ¹				+
627	73 16 44	XIX	36M ⁴ 85O ⁶				+
630	24		43		SEAL. Cf 315-6		+
631	84 23 72	XIX	12N ² 85O ⁵ 6				
634	68 16 54	XX	55S ³ 85J ³			XXXIII 369-70, UZATS	
635	79 46 49 W	UP	29E ² 41E ²	XXXI 129 Æ KNIFE	XXXI 308		+
636	51 20 48	XX	33Y 55S ⁶ 67O	XXXVI EARRINGS	XXXI 313	XXXI 314	+
637	74 16 50	XX	85E ¹ R ⁸ 91J ⁶ K ³	XXXII 146			+
638		PTOL	76Q	Æ KOHL ROD FLAT END	COINS OF PTOLEMY II		
639	79 18 65	XX	15H ¹ 36M ⁸ 37R ⁴ 50G ¹ 2				+
640	88 20 58	XX	15Q ¹⁶ 23K ⁵ 59B ¹ F ¹ G ⁴		XXXV 403-4		+
641	92 26 44	XX	22D 37R ² 55S ⁶ 59G ⁴	XXXJ 28	XXXI 305	XXXI 306	+
642	85 21 56 W	UP XX	43F ⁹ 50D ² 55S ³ 59D ² 64P	XXXII 147			+
643	78 22 47	XXI	28D ³	XXXIV 198	XXXV 399, 400		+
644	80 22 69 W	XIX	18T ⁶ 22S ¹ 23B ² 26M ² 43E ⁴ 50E ² G ²	Æ ARROW H ¹ BOWL			+
645	76 26 51 W	S XIX	25E ¹ 37M ² P ¹	XXXI 113-7, XXXVI TOGGLE RINGS			+
646	74 20 51	XX	17P ⁶ 43J ⁸ 53J ²				
647	75 23 52 W	UP XX	20B ² 24R ¹ 43J ⁸ 50B ² N ¹ 59E ² 85E ¹ 7	XXXII 157 XXXVI	XXXIII 345		SHELLS
648	76 20 44		85E ¹ 91H ¹				+
649	81 27 44 W	XX	25O ¹ 55S ⁶ 7 66Y 85P ² 91F ⁵ 5 ¹				
650	182 58			Æ BOWL, DIPPER Æ COUCH, KOHL TUBES			
656	58 20 29 W	S	22S 64M				
657	70 20 34	XVI	43C ² 68A ⁵ H ²				
660	80 24 30 SW	UP XX	25F ¹ 34C	85J ⁵ 91G ⁴	XXVIII Æ BOWL		
661	84 25 27 W?		43K ⁵	XXVI 98-9 KNIFE SPEAR BUTT		PASTE UZAT	+

No	GRAVE BODY N E D H F	DYN	P O T T E R Y	M E T A L	SCARABS	AMULETS	BEADS
701	82 26 30 W C UP		76J	Æ BOWL+DIPPER	GLAZE		
704	81 29 70 W		18J ⁴	Æ BOWL+DIPPER FLUTED		FIRE ALTAR LIME ST	
706		XV-I	23P ⁴ 34F ³ 380	740 ²			
708		XVI	18J ⁴ 43J ⁷ 59R ⁶	740 ²			
709		XV	23K ¹ 43K ⁶ 51G ⁸	740 ²			
711		XV-I	21B ¹	740 ³			
712		XV-I	105, 14G ¹ 23K ³ 380				
713		XV	18J ⁸ 43D ² 51G ⁴				
714		XV-I	18K ¹ 43Q ² 51G ⁷ 60M ⁴ 740 ⁸				
716	96 52 30 E C UP		4754	Æ BOWL, XXVIII, XLVII			
721			23J ⁴	740 ³			
722		XV-I	18J ⁸ 43F ³ 51G ⁷	740 ²			
731		XV-I	43J ⁵ 51G ⁷	740 ⁴ 91A ⁴			
733			23K ⁴ 38B ¹ 51G ⁵				
738			43F ³ 51G ⁷	91A ¹			
739			10L ² 23K ¹ 9 43K ⁶				
743	98 46 48 E C UP		28H ⁸ 32N 34B ⁴ 47H ⁴ 62H	Æ RINGS			+
744	94 36 54 E UP		18V ³ 47H ⁴	Æ BOWL XXVIII			
745	82 36 62 E N			Æ BOWL XXVIII			
752	45 96 54 E C UP		47Q	Æ EARRINGS	XLVIII 566	ALAB. DISH 565	
753	96 46 50 E C UP		57J	FE RING	SCB, SCORPION		+
755	40 98 48 C		66S 77D	Æ ANK ¹ KOHL ROD			+
756	98 40 48 C		47B	Æ BOWL GADROON, XXVIII			
801	29 9 25	XX	16J ³ 18J ³ 23B ⁴	65N ²			COWRIES PASTE
802	72 18 39		41R 55K	91G ⁵			
805	75 21 28 W	XX	37E ⁵	83C ² 85J ¹² 55			
807	65 17 35 NW	E XIX	15U ⁶ 18P ⁵ 23J ³ 36C	85H ³ J ³			
809	54 24 26 NW	S XIX	29P ⁴ 41P	85J ⁸ , 10			
812	54 16 26 NW	XIX	16J ⁷ 37E ³				
813	72 31 31			85H ¹			+
814	78 19 42 N	W XIX	33Q ³	85J ⁸			+
817	22 90 84 NW	UP	47H ⁴				
822	16 84 31	XIX	13H ⁴ 22C ² 43	85J ⁷			
823	10 39 10			85J ¹⁰ X ³ 55 91H ⁵			+
824	29 W N		47H ⁴	67			
828	72 15 24 NW	UP	18J ²	67Q 85H ¹⁰ 91H ⁵			
829	89 29 67		47H ⁴				
830	76 17 25						
831	54		23K ³ 50B ¹		XXIX 244	BES	+
833	25 NW S		23A ⁴	85F ²			+
834	74 22 33 NW	XX	18P ⁶ 23R 37E ³ 43L ² 50G ²	85L ⁹ 91H ³			
838	17 37 33			85R ³	XXIX 242		+
839	70 30 66	XIX	18D 27B ¹ 37E ²				+
840	58 22 29	XIX	15V ² 22E ² 240 ⁴ 36P	85H ¹⁰ J ³ 91H ⁴			
844	60 17 35	XIX	15N ² 33Q ⁴	68V, 74E ³ 85H ¹			+
846	60 30 55 N		15N ¹	85H ⁹			+
849	66 19 46 NW	NE XVI	18P ²	85O ²			
850	88 22 63 NW	SW	18K ⁵ 22C ³ 47H ⁴	85O ¹		NEFERTUM URAEUS	+
851	84 29 62 NW	UP	18U ⁴ 34Y ⁴ 41S	68E			
853	60 25 50 NW	XIX	37E ⁴	85J			+
856	GROUP OF POTS	XV	23J ¹³ K ¹⁶				
858	75 28 68 NW	XXII		75N 85L ⁷ N ³			
859	84 39 80 NW	UP	15V, 18O ⁵ , 22C ³ 23K ²	67D ⁶			+
860	40		22C ³	85E ⁸			
862	33 NW W		36B ²	85N			
901	100 15 30 W	S		85J ⁹			
903			16Z ² 50D ¹		XXII 181-2	TOMB XVI	+
902	SEE HYKSOS REGISTER		ÆGÆAN POTTERY XII 151-5		XXII 183		+
			IN 700 C=SHALLOW RECESS AT SIDE FOR BODY		XII 156-180		



BETH-PELET I